THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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RUSSIANS PLAN WHITE COLONY IN FAR NORTH

Seven Volunteers First to Man World's Northernmost Settlement

NEW MOVE AFFIRMS CLAIM TO ISLANDS

Franz Josef Land Station to Be One of Chain Scattered Over Northern Coasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Russia now possesses the northernmost white settlement in the world with the establishment of the meteorological station on the Franz Josef Land archipelago.

Seven volunteers will be left to man the station in this region of eternal ice, where there is no sun between the middle of October and the end of February, and where during the summer months there are no nights.

With an Arctic coastline which is estimated, with all its indentations, to run to a length of some 12,000 or 13,000 miles, Russia has always been interested in Arctic exploration, especially since the airplane flights to polar regions indicate the possibility that aviation may open up this inaccessible part of the world in the future. The Soviet Government bases its claim to Franz Josef Land, which was actually discovered by an Austrian expedition in 1873, on a variety of arguments.

It is almost directly north of the undisputed Russian possession of Nova Zembla, and the Austrians who discovered it quite accidentally while their ship was drifting in a jam of ice were only able to make their way back to civilization by crossing Russian territory and with Russian aid.

Professor Samoilovitch advanced the further consideration that Prince Peter Kropotkin, who was at once historian, natural scientist, explorer, philosopher and revolutionary, "theoretically" discovered Franz Josef Land in 1870, when he expressed his belief in the existence of some territory lying between Nova Zembla and the North Pole.

The Soviet Government affirmed its claim to Franz Josef Land in a decree issued in the summer of 1926; the Krassin expedition last year hoisted the Soviet flag on this territory, and it is believed that the establishment of a meteorological statio and its small staff will establish possession without any further question.

The Franz Josef Land station will be only one of a chain of such institutions scattered over the northern coasts of European Russia and Siberia. It is believed that accurate observation of Arctic climatic conditions will contribute to more accurate forecasting of the weather, which is of great practical importance in an agricultural country like Russia.

U. S. Envoy Praises Zeppelin's Exploit

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany (AP)—Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Ambassador, speaking at a luncheon given by the Government of Württemburg and the municipality in celebration of the Graf Zeppelin's homecoming from its flight around the world, said the dirigible's achievement was the just joy and pride of the nation which was first to build airships.

Toasting Dr. Hugo Eckener, absent in America, and his comrades, Dr. Schurman declared the flight around the world would prove a potent stimulus and a great example. It established the possibility of commercial uses of airships, he said, adding:

"We may reasonably expect in a few years the establishment of regular airship lines over all continents and oceans, and I imagine that Germany is destined to receive a full share of that new business."

Dr. Eckener's name is to be given to the Lufthansa's largest new Rohrbach-Romar flying boat as a tribute to his skill in piloting the Graf Zeppelin.

MOSCOW (AP)—Dr. Eckener hopes to make a special flight in the Graf Zeppelin over Moscow to give the Russian people a glimpse of the famous airship, he said in a telegram to the Russian Government authorities, expressing regret that he was unable to fly over the Soviet capital on the recent trip because of unfavorable weather conditions.

FIRST ALL-AMERICAN FRIENDS' CONFERENCE

OSKALOOSA, Ia. (AP)—With delegates from many parts of the United States and Great Britain attending, the First All-American Friends' Conference met here.

The British delegation made a report on the work of the Friends in advocating peace, racial tolerance and prohibition.

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He Used to Carry Bag for Dickens to Station

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MEMORIES of old associations crowd in upon Charing Cross Station, London, as the time for removal from its old place at the hub of the British Empire to the south side of the Thames appears to be drawing near.

One veteran porter still employed in the Inns of Court, tells how, as an office boy, he used to carry Charles Dickens's bag to the station.

The station itself was built 60 years ago, but not too late for the great novelist to use during the latter part of his career on his wanderings in quest of material for the insatiable notebook.

'NORTHAMPTON' CHRISTENED BY MRS. COOLIDGE

Light Cruiser Takes Water at Quincy, Mass., Amid Colorful Setting

By a Staff Correspondent

QUINCY, Mass.—The new light cruiser Northampton, for which Mrs. Calvin Coolidge stood sponsor, was launched here, Sept. 5, precisely as the tide turned on the ebb. Men who know all about launchings smiled among themselves as the Northampton slid smoothly along the ways and took the water that looked like liquid gun metal under gray skies.

Sunshine would have given the scene something, but gray mists and gray waters belong with the life of the sea. The fluttering pennants that dressed the ship made blots of gold and scarlet, white and blue. They have no standing, those flags, among the emblems of nations, but it is something to see a ship take the sea with them strung from bow to stern.

The broad pennant of the Secretary of the Navy spread out to the breeze—an anchor and four white stars on a field of the navy's blue; Charles Francis Adams, now Secretary of the Navy, but once Mayor of this city, stood on the committee platform with Samuel Workman, ranking officer here of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, builder of the craft, and Mrs. Coolidge, together with Frank W. Stearns, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the First Naval District; Jesse A. G. Andre, Mayor of Northampton, Mass.; the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, William S. Youngman, and a company of Northampton persons for whom this was a proud day. The navy custom is to name cruisers for cities, and while Calvin Coolidge was still President of the United States the city of his unofficial home had petitioned the navy to name this cruiser for it.

An hour and a half before the event, all roads through Quincy were leading to "The Launching." Crowds of Quincy people, proud of the prestige of their shipbuilding yard, were augmented by thousands from outside the city; not all were drawn to the scene because the wife of a former President would sponsor the cruiser, but because such a launching is something to be seen by men.

Workmen had laid the way well. For the last 40 minutes before the launching, they knocked rhythmically at the bilge blocks beneath the hull; a grizzled man with the singsong cadence of Norway in his speech, said, "She'll take her cradle out with her." They finished with the

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AUSTRIA UNITES TO END CRISIS BY PEACE METHODS

Dr. Seipel Alone Stands for Force in Smoothing Party Differences

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The most significant fact in Austrian political life since the collision of the Heimwehr and the Schutzbund, private military organizations, at Saint Lorenzen on Aug. 19 has been the extent to which political leaders of all sections, not excluding some of the Heimwehr, have declared themselves against all ideas of an attempt to settle the outstanding differences between the parties by Fascist, "putsch" or extraparliamentary means.

There has been one outstanding exception, and that is the ex-Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, leader of the clerical group of the Christian Socialist Party, who sees Austria's salvation only along lines of force. It is no exaggeration to say that even his own particular organ, the Reichspost, has been disagreeably surprised at his extreme views, while the rest of the bourgeois press is amazed at the attitude of Dr. Seipel, who until three months ago was the responsible head of the parliamentary Government here for some years.

Seipel Policy Ecclesiastical

A recent remark of the Lower Austrian Provincial Governor, Dr. Buresch, might sum up the general attitude: "We have no desire to be lured into foolish actions." Dr. Seipel's references to armed force, unfortunately, can only be interpreted as showing that the wish is father to the thought, with the result that the position of the Chancellor, Ernest Streeruwitz, has become more difficult and a cleavage is appearing within the Christian Socialist Party.

Dr. Seipel's policy is pre-eminently ecclesiastical, and many believe he is even prepared to sacrifice the state for this end. His advocacy of reform of the Constitution finds much support in government coalition parties on general grounds, but for him it is thought to mean a strengthening of the governmental powers so that he can return to power again at the earliest opportunity and continue his policy of curbing the autonomy of the province of Vienna and of establishing a Roman Catholic university at Salzburg.

No Danger to Peace

Meanwhile, negotiations between the political parties are going on regarding work on the program for the coming parliamentary session. There were two possibilities, first, a constructive economic program, in which Government and opposition can profitably co-operate so as to legislate for the present crisis, thereby alleviating the poverty of the countryside. Plans have already been drawn up for the rationalization of certain industries and preparation has been made for the much-needed foreign loan. Undoubtedly the Chancellor, who wants primarily industrial peace and economic reconstruction, favors this, but there is an alternative which members of his coalition are bringing forward, and that is constitutional reform as a first consideration in the new session.

Social Democrats oppose this because it is directed against them, and also because other important measures are awaiting deliberation, and since without their support the necessary two-thirds majority is impossible, Dr. Seipel's ultra-parliamentary means is understandable.

Flood of 'Holy War' Propaganda Descends on Palestine Moslems

British Judges to Try Criminal Cases of Both Jews and Arabs—Disturbed Areas Under Aircraft Patrol—Marauding Bands Still Active

JERUSALEM (AP)—Moslem Arabs throughout the Holy Land and the bordering states are being called upon by highly inflammatory propaganda to revolt and move against the Government of Palestine.

Floods of this propaganda material were said here to have emanated from Jaffa, Haifa, Damascus, Beirut and Aleppo and have been instrumental in arousing renewed discontent.

One of the proclamations in circulation among the Arabs heralded a "fighters' holy war" and called upon all Arabs to help Arab insurgents in Palestine, whose condition was described in the darkest terms.

Although Jerusalem was quiet, British troops continued their clashes with bands of tribesmen who have penetrated the Palestine borders. One automobile which attempted to cross Allenby bridge from Transjordan to Palestine was found to contain 14 rifles and 1000 rounds of ammunition.

British military authorities immediately dispatched armored cars into Amman in an attempt to cut off the Palestine Arabs' source of arms and ammunition at its source.

Reports persisted that skirmishes with Bedouins have occurred near Beersheba, in which six native Christians have been killed.

Jews, who hailed the first proclamation of the high commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, as aiding and abetting their cause, were not so joyful over a second proclamation by the high commissioner, which announced constitution of special courts presided over by British judges to try criminal cases among both Jews and Arabs growing out of the recent disturbances.

The new proclamation said: "Since crimes of various descriptions are known to have been perpetrated by both Arabs and Jews all offenders without distinction of race or creed will be brought to trial before courts set up under an ordinance just enacted."

LONDON (AP)—The British Colonial Office in its official statement on the situation in Palestine Sept. 4 said:

"On Monday night a party of mounted Arabs attacked the village of Palpioth, two miles south of Jerusalem, which is occupied by British troops. The attack was repulsed with a loss to the assailants.

"Our troops, in conjunction with the Palestine police, have carried out searches based on Jaffa, Bethlehem and Jerusalem, 170 arrests having been made in the neighborhood of the village of Weleta, near Jerusalem.

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BABSON WARNS INVESTORS OF STOCK DECLINE

Buyers Advised That Bonds Offer Both Profit and Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—"More people are borrowing and speculating today than ever before in our history," Roger W. Babson said in an address on "The Investment Outlook," at the second afternoon session of the National Business Conference here, "and sooner or later there is a crash coming and it may be a terrific one. This does not mean selling all that you have but it does mean paying up your loans and avoiding margin speculation."

Although the "leaders" in the stock market are still climbing upward, Mr. Babson pointed out that what has happened to these 40 leading stocks has not happened to the market as a whole.

Many Stocks Show Decline

"There are today about 1200 stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, about one-half of which have declined during the last year. In fact, 614 stocks are today selling for less than on Jan. 1. This means that a great many people have lost money as well as made money."

Careful study of the market shows that the group of advancing stocks is continually becoming narrower and smaller, Mr. Babson said. Although the leaders are continuing to go up, and now show an average gain of 42 per cent over last year, fewer and fewer stocks are following them, which means that the group of stocks declining is constantly increasing in number and importance.

The greatest factor in keeping the market up today, according to Mr.

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JONES'S DEFEAT LEAVES GOLFING TITLE RACE OPEN

Other Medalist Loses, as Does Nebraskan After Eliminating Champion

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Pebble Beach proved the Waterloo for the Napoleon of golf—Robert T. Jones Jr.

Coming to the far West to conquer for the first time, the world's foremost golfer and four-time holder of the title was eliminated, Sept. 4, in the first round of the United States amateur tournament by a Nebraska youth, John Goodman of Omaha.

In one of the most surprising upsets the tournament has ever known, Goodman outplayed Jones to win 1 up in a match that was not decided until the final putt on the eighteenth green.

There was no doubt about the Nebraskan's staying power, as he held the champion to even terms with par golf on the last four holes after regaining the lead at the fourteenth.

Hard-Fought Battle

In a hard-fought uphill battle, after he had lost the first three holes, Jones finally squared the match at the twelfth, where Goodman was in considerably difficulty. All even and 6 to go, few figured there was any golfer in the field able to outshoot the king of them all, but Goodman did it. Instead of the Nebraskan, it was the Georgian who slipped when every shot had its bearing on the outcome. At the 555-yard fourteenth, Jones hit his third into a trap, lost a stroke and took 6, while Goodman, from under a tree, fired his third close enough to the green to get his par 5 and took the lead that he fought successfully to hold over the rest of the route. The removal of so outstanding a favorite as Jones threw the tournament into a somewhat chaotic scramble for the title, with the race wide open.

If there was anything one-sidedly convincing about the opening day's performances, it was turned in by the British champion, Cyril J. H. Tolley, who overwhelmed his first two opponents, Edward R. Held, and Fay Coleman, by margins of 7 and 6, and 8 and 6.

Jones had plenty of illustrious company as he left the tournament. It was another "black Wednesday" for the double barreled day of match play, as George von Elm of Detroit, the 1926 champion, lost quickly for the third straight year, along with Eugene V. Homans, Englewood, N. J., co-medalist with Jones, G. Gibson Dunlap of Los Angeles, whose 69 in the opening qualifying round made him a star, and Phillips Finlay, an-

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Schneider Cup Race Tryouts Continue

CALSHOT, Eng. (AP)—The Italian airmen who are here in an attempt to win the Schneider speed cup races Saturday continued their practice flights.

Their Macchi-52 seaplane, in which Maj. Mario de Bernardi set his world speed record, was damaged after a flight by Tomaso Dal Molin, warrant officer. The pilot flew 10 minutes successfully and made a good landing, but while stopping the machine developed a list to starboard, its float having been punctured. He tried to get the machine upright, but only the timely arrival of speed boats, one of which got its nose under the starboard wing, prevented the seaplane from sinking.

Two other Italian airmen and a British officer went out for practice flights.

The British supermarine Rolls-Royce S-6 circled about in a spectacular 15-minute flight at high speed, making some of the best banking turns yet seen over the course.

ROOT PROTOCOL IS APPROVED BY 40 COUNTRIES

Stimson Notifies League Secretary of Acceptance of New Formula

Simultaneously with news from Geneva that delegates of 40 countries belonging to the World Court of International Justice, in conference there, had unanimously approved the revised protocol of Elihu Root paving the way for United States adherence to the Court, comes the announcement that Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, had notified the Secretary-General of the League that the draft protocol covers all Senate objections to American entrance into the Court and that if the protocol be adopted by the other members he would recommend that the President send it to the Senate for ratification.

Previous intimation of America's attitude was responsible for the unanimous vote at Geneva.

The effect of the Root formula is to get around the fifth reservation of the Senate concerning advisory opinions of the World Court. It provides that instead of America's consent being necessary to the granting of opinions on all matters in which the United States is interested, the United States will negotiate with the Council of the League in each case in which the former has any objection to the proposal to ask for advisory opinions.

American Acceptance of Protocol Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The long closed door to American adherence to the World Court has been thrown open by the Hoover Administration.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced that he had notified Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, that he had satisfied himself that the Root draft protocol covered all Senate objections to American entrance to the Court, and that if the protocol were adopted by the other members he would recommend that President Hoover send it to the Senate for ratification.

Signature of some 40 present members of the World Court will take some time, and Colonel Stimson does not anticipate action by the United States for approximately a year longer.

At that time, with the final objections of the Senate met by the Root formula, it is believed that the United

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Firing and Arrests on Chinese-Soviet Frontier Reported

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Despite the conciliatory attitude the Nanking Government has evidenced in its proposal to hold a conference regarding the disposition of the Chinese Eastern Railroad on the basis of restoration of status quo and respect for existing Sino-Soviet treaties, the policy of the Manchurian authorities apparently has not changed.

According to the latest reports, arrests of Soviet citizens in Manchuria have continued or even increased in the past few days, although one condition of the proposed conference was release of all persons arrested since the beginning of the dispute. Several cases of firing on Soviet border posts from the Chinese side of the frontier are reported from Vladivostok. In view of these developments, the question arises whether the Manchurian authorities act in full harmony with the Nanking Government and whether the international political differences will complicate the solution of the railroad problem.

Workers' meetings in various cities of the Soviet Union have adopted resolutions demanding full compensation for all losses involved in the Chinese seizure of the road, restoration of suppressed trade union and co-operative organizations and dismissal of all Russian "whites'" from the service railroad.

Progressives Launch Tariff Attack With Rapidity That Surprises G.O.P.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A pleasant leisureliness pervaded the Senate as it convened for its first day's work on the tariff bill. Old colleagues and friends greeted one another in mellow mood.

Everything was set for a brief session and prompt adjournment. The bill was to be introduced and that would be all.

But the Republican powers that be failed to take into account the Progressives and the extent of their determination "to force the play" on the tariff issue. No sooner was the measure formally presented than "bang," the Progressives were off!

For them the contest was on, and they intended wasting no time in making the first move. It was a most disconcerting one for the Republican leaders.

John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, offered a joint resolution which would suspend during the period of the tariff debate the existing law prohibiting the ascertaining and making public of the income tax returns of corporations. Under the rules the resolution must be passed by the House, which does not convene until late in September, and be signed by the President.

The purpose behind the motion is to enable the Progressives in opposing duty increases on industrial commodities contained in the tariff bill to disclose the tax declarations of interested companies as evidence that the higher rates were not needed.

It is the Progressives' claim that if the restrictions relating to these corporation returns are suspended that they will be able to disclose information of impressive character in connection with the proposed tariff increases.

The proposal was wholly unexpected and like all surprises threw considerable confusion in the ranks of the bill's proponents. It was with considerable evidence of this that they pressed for adjournment.

Later it was ascertained that the Progressives not only took the lead with the Republicans, but outplayed the Democrats. The latter, it was ascertained, also contemplated a resolution on the tax returns but did not have in view going as far as the Progressives' demand in the matter.

The discussions between the Democrats and the Progressives over the plan of action to be taken in attempting to strip the bill of all items excepting those relating to agriculture is encountering the fundamental problem between the two groups—the former are disinclined to go as far as the latter and at the same time cannot as a party oppose the Progressives' proposals.

WORLD'S PEACE DESIRE ASSURES NAVAL CUT, SAYS BRITISH PREMIER

Declares National Considerations Must Not Halt British-American Move for Arms Accord

BRITISH REDUCE ESTIMATES ON MINIMUM CRUISER TONNAGE

American Navy Chiefs Are Said to Be Surprised at MacDonald Concessions—Parleys Evidence Conciliatory Attitude

Problems which have hitherto halted the move for disarmament as an essential step toward the maintenance of peace are apparently much nearer solution through developments in Europe and the United States.

In a speech before the International Association of Journalists Accredited to the League of Nations, Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, expressed his conviction that the people's desire for peace was so insistent that the success of the negotiation of a naval accord between the British and American Governments was assured.

At Washington news comes that the American naval chiefs are surprised at the concessions offered by the British Premier on cruiser tonnage and that the prospects of an agreement between the two governments which may open the way to a general disarmament move are brightening.

GENEVA (AP)—The tremendous desire for peace shared by 95 per cent of all the peoples of the world will enable President Hoover and the British Prime Minister to solve the naval power problem, said Ramsay MacDonald speaking Sept. 5 at a luncheon given the Council of the League of Nations by the International Association of Journalists accredited to the League.

Amid applause the British Labor leader said "this spirit of peace will support the hands of President Hoover and myself and enable us to settle the question as statesmen."

He added his conviction that no considerations of national interests would dominate them or cause them to risk failure.

"We have our difficulties to be sure. There are things intricate in character to be settled but the will of the people is more powerful than all else and in the end it must have the last word," said Mr. MacDonald.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The same issue that involved the Geneva Naval Conference confronts the present Anglo-American negotiations, namely, the level of cruiser parity.

As in 1927 this problem alone separates the two countries from an agreement. But unlike the previous handling of the question, this time both the United States and Great Britain are making very considerable concessions and it can be stated on the very best authority that there is every confidence that a naval understanding between the two countries will be reached.

It is known that the offers on the cruiser question that have come from Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, have been of such approach to the American position as to surprise the United States General Navy Board. It is authoritatively reported that the British are giving every practical evidence of an earnest desire for accord with the United States on the one question that in the past has prevented an agreement.

Attitude of Conciliation

The latest British cruiser figure, it is stated, is far below the building program of 590,000 cruiser tons which the English Admiralty insisted at Geneva it could not go below.

President Hoover is understood to be deeply impressed with the spirit of conciliation and co-operation manifested by Mr. MacDonald and the Labor Government on the issue. His problem is to bring around the American naval authorities to modify certain demands insisted upon by them. Of course the President could and will if necessary proceed without the support of the Navy Board, but he feels his position will be stronger when ratification of the pact comes up if the navy experts are agreed to the plan determined upon.

The factor that is holding up a getting together on the cruiser issue revolves about the geographic differences between the two countries and the resulting differences in their cruiser needs. The British Empire, located in all hemispheres of the world, has some two dozen naval bases scattered from Singapore to the Falkland Islands and from Bermuda to Wei-Hai-Wei, while the United States has only three.

Long Trips Required

In other words, Great Britain requires only small cruisers for short steaming distances between bases, while the United States needs big cruisers with large fuel capacity for long trips.

Finally, Great Britain requires a large number of small cruisers for police duty along the coasts of its Empire, while the United States needs a smaller number of large cruisers chiefly as defense.

President Hoover proposes to reconcile these opposite requirements by means of the "naval yardstick" device. He has called back into active service to assist him in this effort Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, the author of the plan.

The President's task has boiled down to one of convincing the American admirals that the small cruisers which Britain requires for police duty are not chiefly designed as sea raiders against American neutral commerce in time of war, and furthermore of persuading the British Admiralty that the 10,000-ton cruisers which the United States requires

League Blocks Roads to War, Asserts Briand

French Premier Moves the Crowded Assembly by His Eloquent Eulogy

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—There is always a thrill in the air before a great orator like Aristide Briand mounts the tribune in the grand hall of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Interested groups of delegates might have been seen talking together in animated tones. Was the French Premier about to explain the mysterious words which he had used concerning the United States of Europe, a question to stir the hearts of the men and women in the crowded galleries who this year have come to Geneva with the vision of a new world in their thought, which the Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war has inspired.

The watchword of the French Revolution, liberty, equality, fraternity, has resumed its sway over the imagination of Europe, and once more humanity awaits a liberator who will strike off the shackles of the past. What, it was asked, if M. Briand should join hands with Ramsay MacDonald, France and Great Britain together, to rise to the heights of the occasion by proclaiming not only his intention to reduce armaments but also his desire to lower the tariff walls which are but another expression of national fears and jealousies, then Europe might become as peaceful and prosperous as the United States of America.

Premier Loudly Applauded

It was on the wings of these constructive thoughts that M. Briand mounted the tribune amid loud applause. He began in a low tone, charged with emotion. Raising his arms with sweeping gestures, he warmed to his task, speaking absolutely extempore and without a note before him.

M. Briand's speech did not disappoint his audience. He began by dwelling on the manifold activities of the League of Nations during the last 10 years, declaring that the results achieved by such a youthful institution were remarkable. No one now doubted its utility: it had the confidence of all the peoples, constituting an incomparable moral force. M. Briand then proceeded to develop his idea of how the League of Nations should use its strength. It had made a striking campaign against war which had produced a great effect, a campaign which had been greatly encouraged by the Pact of Paris, the formula for which he had himself

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A Chat That Precedes Launching of Northampton

Mrs. Coolidge, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman (Center), and Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy (in Straw Hat), on Platform Just Prior to Ceremony at Fore River Shipyard, Quincy.

for defense are not chiefly calculated to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of destroying a British fleet of smaller vessels.

"No Naval Competition"

In other words, the problem is to convince naval strategists that battle fleets are for defense rather than offense and that Great Britain and the United States have more constructive things to occupy themselves with than warring with one another.

Mr. MacDonald's declaration that there was no naval competition between the United States and Great Britain has materially assisted President Hoover in his effort.

This background of the situation explains recent comment of Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, that a considerable period of hard work still confronted the negotiators before an agreement can be reached. The problem is not one of Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald getting together but of their evolving a plan which will be acceptable to Parliament and the United States Senate and can be put into operation.

Dawes Acting as 'Agent' in Naval-Army Parley

LONDON (AP)—The American Ambassador, Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, declined to discuss the progress made by Prime Minister MacDonald and himself on the problem of Anglo-American naval power or to comment on the British statesman's recent speech before the Assembly of the League.

General Dawes said a definite statement of the work done so far toward an Anglo-American agreement would be announced, either by Prime Minister MacDonald, or by the State Department in Washington. He said he was acting only as an "agent" and unable to express an opinion on work he was ordered to undertake.

The conversations regarding disarmament still are continuing, according to the Ambassador, who said he probably would meet Mr. MacDonald again during the coming week-end after the Labor leader's return from Geneva.

HOOVER'S GETTYSBURG TALK

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has accepted an invitation from Gov. John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania to make a Memorial Day address at Gettysburg next May. The invitation was extended by the Governor during a call at the White House.

ANACONDA COPPER EXPANDS

The Marion Insulated Wire & Rubber Co. of Marion, Ind., has been acquired by the Anaconda Copper Company.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

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League of Nations Blocked Wars, Declares Briand Before Assembly

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the honor to propose. War had been forbidden as a crime, condemned by all nations.

Gap Still Open

But that was not enough in itself, for there was a gap still left open to war. The League of Nations must, therefore, continue to take every possible precaution against war in the fulfillment of its duty, for war must not only be forbidden but prevented by punishing those who committed the crime. The settlement at The Hague, said M. Briand, had produced a new hope, a new contribution to peace and he had never doubted the success of the conference, for its failure would have been an intolerable blow to the hopes of Europe.

Passing to disarmament, he declared once more this was the sacred obligation of the League of Nations. But the problem still remained very difficult in view of the necessity of preserving national security. He trusted that the League of Nations would find a way to close this gap and thus answer the question of what should be done if in spite of the pact war were still to break out.

But as to disarmament he skated rather too lightly over this question to please those who are convinced that a reduction of armaments is necessary for the preservation of peace. All that he could say was that it seemed to him that the recent deadlock in the preparatory disarmament commission had been overcome, and that he hoped and believed that a solution of the problem would be found.

Anglo-American Agreement

M. Briand in fact looked forward to the preparatory commission finishing its work as soon as a naval agreement between Great Britain and the United States had been accomplished and he predicted that then the council of the League of Nations would be in a position to fix a date for the reunion of the international conference for a reduction of armaments.

"I need not say," added M. Briand, "I have followed the Anglo-American naval conversations with great interest. The method of personal contact was after all best and likely to achieve good results. I have every confidence that an agreement will be very quickly reached between Great Britain and America and that then the Preparatory Commission will be able to take up its task and a final conference convoked.

M. Briand then passed to his next subject, the economic road to peace which had been so often paved with good intentions. In his view it was not only a technical, but a political and social problem.

Then came the magic word "United States of Europe," which roused a rustle of expectation in the crowded audience.

Sovereign Rights of Nations

M. Briand, however, soon made it plain that he only meant to throw it out as a brilliant suggestion. But he was sure that it could be developed into something of practical value to the work of the League of Nations by way of assisting in the reconciliation of the peoples. There was, he said, no question of the sovereign rights of nations being affected under any such scheme, the object of which was to obtain a constant contact between the nations for the improvement of economic organizations.

All this, it was felt was rather nebulous and in spite of the glow of eloquence with which M. Briand surrounded his idea, the United States of Europe remains in cloudland. But M. Briand still persists in believing that there ought to exist a kind of federal bond between the geographical groups of nations like those of Europe, a bond which by bringing them into closer contact would enable them to face any grave situation that might arise. He begged therefore the governments to consider his suggestion of an economic liaison at all events.

M. Briand concluded by arousing the enthusiasm of the Assembly by declaring that France would also sign the optional clause of the statute of the International Court before the end of the session.

France, added M. Briand, would also sign the General Act of Arbitration. In this connection he alluded to a recent verdict given against France by the International Court on the question of the Swiss zone, declaring that France would of course accept the judgment and that if the nations had truly the sentiment of peace it was in this way that international conflicts could be settled without offense to national prestige.

But on two occasions added M. Briand, even when the first shot had been fired on the field of battle, the League of Nations had succeeded in preventing war. Thus he hoped the new moral movement which had been started would more and more prove efficacious in restraining nations from violence. What they had to do was to turn humanity toward peace by eliminating from the thoughts of future generations, the idea of hatred and revenge. Let women see to it that their hearts and homes were protected against the insidious propaganda of war. It was above all, their duty to teach their children to love peace.

Text of Notes

The text of the notes follow:

Aide Mémoire which was presented on Aug. 14, 1929, by Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, the American Minister at Berne, to Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations:

"The Minister of the United States to Switzerland has been instructed to acknowledge in person the courtesy of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in forwarding his informal note of May 2, 1929, and his formal note from Madrid dated June 12, 1929, the latter enclosing the Council's resolution of June 12, 1929, League document C142,M52, 1929, containing the texts of the report of the Committee of Jurists adopted at their session in Geneva March 11 to March 19, 1929, and the annexed draft protocol as mentioned in the resolution regarding the question of American accession to the protocol of organization of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"The Minister has been instructed at the same time to inform the Secretary-General that after careful examination the Secretary of State considers that the said draft protocol would effectively meet the objections represented in the reservations of the United States Senate and would constitute a satisfactory basis for the adherence of the United States to the protocol and statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice dated Dec. 16, 1920, and that after the draft protocol has been accepted by the States signatory to the protocol of the signature and the statute of the Permanent Court he will request the President of the United States for the requisite authority to sign, and will recommend that it be submitted to the Senate for its consent to ratification."

League Note

Following is the text of the informal note, dated May 2, 1929, addressed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, the American Minister at Berne:

"The results of the work of the committee of jurists which met in March to discuss the question of amending the Permanent Court's statute and also, under a special reference from the Council, to consider whether it could make suggestions for facilitating the adhesion of the United States to the statute on conditions satisfactory to all the interests concerned, have now been printed for the Council in a single document.

"Under the terms of the committee's report no official communication to your Government with regard to its work is contemplated until after the Council has considered it.

"It may, however, be convenient for me to send you copies of the document in question for any use to which you think they may suitably be put.

"I therefore inclose two copies in English.

"I also inclose five copies of a special reprint of the report dealing with the question of possible adhesion of the United States to the court's statute.

"You will of course appreciate that the committee's two reports on amendment of the court's statute and on the adhesion of the United States to that statute are entirely distinct and that it is merely for reasons of convenience that they are submitted to the Council in a single document, which in addition included a memorandum by one of its members which the committee desired to communicate to the Council.

"I may add for your personal information that it seems likely that the Council will deal with the two questions by separate resolutions, and that they will then be placed before the governments and the Assembly in separate documents."

Council Adopts Protocol

Following is the text of the note dated June 12, 1929, from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the Secretary of State of the United States:

"On June 12th, 1929, the Council of the League of Nations considered the report of the representatives of Italy, of which a copy is enclosed, and adopted the following resolution.

"The Council adopts, together with the draft protocol annexed thereto, the report submitted to it by the committee of jurists on the question of the accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"Accordingly it instructs the Secretary-General:

to reply to Mr. Kellogg's note of Feb. 19, 1929, and communicate to the United States Government, together with the present council resolution, the text of the said report and of the said draft protocol; and to make the same communication to the States signatories of the protocol of Dec. 16, 1920, and to transmit to those States the text of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, dated Jan. 27, 1926, embodying the latter's reservations.

'In order that the Assembly, being, like the Council, a body whose procedure in regard to the method of seeking advisory opinions from the court would be affected by the adoption of the protocol proposed by the committee of jurists, may have an opportunity to express its opinion thereon, the Council decides to instruct the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly the report of the committee and the draft protocol and to place the question on the supplementary agenda of the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly.

"In execution of this decision of the Council, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Document C142 M52 1929, which contains on page 15 and the following pages the text of the report mentioned in the resolution and that of the protocol annexed thereto.

"I venture to send these texts in this form in order that they may reach you without delay. I beg, however, to add that it is intended to print a separate document containing the report and the protocol in question, copies of which I will not fail to transmit to you as soon as possible."

Peru to Sign World Court Optional Clause

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Dr. Mariano H. Cornejo of Peru made an excellent impression by his speech announcing that he was authorized to sign the optional clause of the statute of the Permanent Court with the firm resolve that his country would seek peaceful arbitrament in all disputes. In this connection he made a happy allusion to the settlement of the quarrel between Peru and Chili, which he described as due to the intervention of the United States and the atmosphere of peaceful co-operation created by the League of Nations.

Dr. Cornejo's was what the Assembly calls a sound League speech and his reference to Aristide Briand's successful intervention on behalf of the League of Nations in the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute was warmly applauded. Dr. Cornejo described the Kellogg pact as a new manifestation of human conscience. He went on to suggest that a commission of jurists should be appointed to study in what way the Covenant of the League of Nations could be modified to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg pact.

Dr. Cornejo's speech was seen as another proof of the growing influence of the ideals embodied in the Kellogg pact.

Costa du Rels, Bolivian delegate, paid a handsome tribute "to the beneficent influence of the League of Nations" in connection with the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute. This, he said, had increased the general confidence in the League of Nations. Bolivia, he explained, had returned to the Assembly to join enthusiastically in the achievement of its purpose.

The draft protocol in which jurists embodied their recommendations concerning the signature of the International Court's statute by the United States has been unanimously accepted by the committee of jurists which is considering this question at Geneva. The protocol has already been accepted by the Council of the League and Sir Cecil Hurst made a strong point in urging its acceptance by the committee of which he is a member when he recalled that the draft had been edited with the assistance of Elihu Root.

It is felt here there is no doubt that the Assembly will now accept the protocol, which will then be presented to the governments, which have already signed the statute of the court, to be approved of.

Paris Pact Styled Stronger Than League Covenant

GENEVA (AP)—Paul Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, speaking before the Assembly of the League of Nations, advocated a closer linking of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

He held the Kellogg pact was infinitely stronger than the League Covenant because it interdicted all wars of aggression while the Covenant of the League left the door open for war when the Council was unable to reach unanimity as to the identity of the aggressor.

"The Covenant is already old," he said. "The Kellogg-Briand pact embodies progress."

He recommended also reinforcing of the Kellogg pact by a number of practical measures which would include extension of arbitration but would embody especially a system of penalties against aggressor nations and a scheme of financial assistance for countries menaced.

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FRENCH PRESS ADMITS END OF OLD ENTENTE

Ties With Britain Declared Unimpaired as Locarno Deposes Outworn Accord

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France's newspapers, without the smallest desire to weaken the good relations between France and Britain, affirm that the Entente Cordiale has ceased to exist. In fact, it would be difficult to demonstrate that the Entente Cordiale has existed, in a diplomatic sense, since the signing of the Locarno Pact, which substituted co-operation of three powers—Germany, France, and Britain—for a partnership of two.

There is therefore nothing unfriendly in such statements as appear, notably in the Journal des Débats: "It is necessary to state clearly, because it is a fact, that the Entente Cordiale, contrary to recent affirmation of Foreign Minister Arthur Henderson, does not now exist." It would be well in the interests of clear thinking to distinguish between diplomatic realities and oratorical phrases.

The Entente Cordiale is a particularly ambigious expression. In so far as it denotes good will and amity, it is to be trusted and will always be used. But it is misleading to suppose that it possesses diplomatic substance or binds France and Britain to accept each other's views on any subject whatever.

Before the War there were certain arrangements between France and Britain. During the War there was a definite military alliance. After the War the alliance was necessarily continued while it was thought proper to range the victorious powers against the defeated powers in the process of peacemaking. But now that the great European powers meet in conference on an equal footing, the Entente Cordiale, as a diplomatic conception, has no raison d'être, and indeed runs counter to the diplomatic conception of the equality of European nations.

Phrase Now Meaningless

The phrase Entente Cordiale then had become meaningless. France and Britain have specific engagements toward each other and the vague entente has not prevented them from finding themselves on occasion at loggerheads. Yet the nominal existence of the entente emphasized the grievances whenever France and Britain insisted on their individual view. They were inclined to consider their differences as disloyalty to an unwritten compact.

The alternative was that either France or Britain should in loyalty to the imaginary compact subordinate its views. In both events a false position was created by the hypothesis of first-class friendship between France and Britain, as distinct from the second-class friendships with other countries.

When Britain broke with France over the Ruhr occupation, the supposed existence of the Entente obligation embittered the relations. When on the other hand in recent years Britain remained in the Rhineland against its convictions, in compliance with the Entente doctrine friction was inevitably produced.

Locarno Pact Supreme

In fact it is the Locarno pact, and not the old Entente Cordiale, which is the law of western Europe. Locarno has swallowed up the Entente. It has broadened the basis of European understanding. It has rejected the theory that two powers should stand against the third. It said that the three should endeavor to work in amity.

Since Locarno the Kellogg pact has further brought Britain into the sphere of international association. Therefore, far from Anglo-French relations being worsened by the alleged abandonment of enforced friendship, with nebulous and unknown obligations, there is a substantial improvement by substitution of a freer friendship based on a general desire to co-operate in the establishment of European peace.

RAILROADS ALLOWED TO CUT GRAIN RATES

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted permission to southwestern railroads to reduce freight rates on grain and grain products from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Kansas City Southern Railroad was granted permission on Aug. 15 to reduce its rates seven cents per bushel and the other railroads by the present decision are permitted to put into effect the same reduction on one day's notice. The railroads had applied also for permission to reduce the rates from Omaha, St. Louis and from various Kansas points to the Gulf, but this was refused.

TRUCKMEN'S STRIKE AVERTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—Temporary contracts have been signed by two of the largest trucking corporations in New York to avert the strike of 7500 International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, called when demands for an eight-hour day were refused.

Hundreds of truck drivers were standing idle outside the offices of the United States Trucking Company and the Brooklyn Motor Haulage Company when union officials emerged and waved the men to go to work. The companies had granted the eight-hour day, they said, and the other demand of time-and-a-half instead of straight time for overtime would be arbitrated.

CARE IN INDICTMENTS URGED ON JURYMEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal to grand jurors to be more chary in voting indictments on the ground that this proceeding is too frequently based on insufficient evidence has been voiced in General Sessions by Judge Max S. Levine, in impaneling the two September grand juries.

A stigma attaches to an indictment in the opinion of many citizens, Judge Levine said, so that even when one is successfully met, the person indicted is many times regarded "as though he has actually been convicted of a crime."

COLOMBIANS PLAN ECONOMY

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—A board of prominent Colombians, under the chairmanship of former President Carlos E. Retrepo, has recommended a plan to Congress for drastic economies in national expenditures in order to avert a fiscal crisis.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page

1. The Italians, in the sixteenth century.
2. Turn inside out so lapels meet evenly; push one shoulder into other armhole; fold at bottom to conform to length of suitcase.
3. "To grow together."
4. A photographic reflex tube, an instrument weighing about a ton.
5. The increasing use of tortoise shell in modernistic gold settings.

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CANAL SURVEY 'ARMY' ORDERED TO NICARAGUA

400 Picked Men Chosen to Carry Rod and Transit Across Jungle

WASHINGTON (AP)—A picked engineering battalion, numbering 400 officers and men, has been ordered by James W. Good, Secretary of War, to duty in the Central American jungle to survey the route of the proposed $1,000,000,000 Nicaraguan canal.

Largely on the report of these engineers will depend the decision of the United States Government as to whether it shall undertake the stupendous task of constructing a canal stretching 133 miles through tropical mountains and forests from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Government engineers estimate it would require 10 years to complete the project, which would give the United States, with the Panama Canal, two of the most important waterways in the world.

Selected from the best of the army's engineering forces, units that go to make up the battalion are being outfitted to remain in the jungle region for two years, the estimated time needed for the work.

Congress Approved Survey

The survey was approved by Congress last spring when it was brought to its attention that the Panama Canal with its present facilities probably would be overburdened soon if the annual tonnage continued to increase. The commercial tonnage that passed through the canal in 1928, exclusive of government vessels, amounted to 29,000,000 tons, while the capacity is not greatly in excess of 30,000,000.

The work will be supervised by the Interocean Canal Board, consisting of five military and civilian engineers appointed by President Hoover. The board members are Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, retired, former chief of Army Engineers; Sidney B. Williamson of New York; Dr. Anson Marston of Ames, Ia.; Frank M. Williams of Albany, N. Y., and Maj. Ernest Graves, retired.

Maj. Dan I. Sultan of the office of the chief of engineers has been placed in direct charge of the work by President Hoover, and he has made preparations for the establishment of an operating base at Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. Maj. C. P. Gross of headquarters of the corps in Washington, D. C., will command the battalion.

Difficult Going Expected

The engineers will be compelled to combat for 43 miles the waters of the San Juan River from Greytown on the Atlantic to Lake Nicaragua. The route then will take them 70 miles across Lake Nicaragua to the Cordillera mountain range that forms the divide of the eastern and western slopes. Through this mountain range for 70 miles they must carry transit, rod and chain.

Since 1902 the United States has held on to the right to develop a Nicaraguan canal, which was conceived as early as 1826. In 1916 a treaty was negotiated between Nicaragua and the United States, giving the latter a long-time option on the route for $3,000,000. Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras stoutly objected to the treaty's ratification, claiming it infringed their rights.

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44,770 CARRIERS SERVE IN RURAL MAIL DELIVERY

Chicago Convention Reports Show Average Route Covers 29.8 Miles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—When a rural mail carrier serves more than 260 families, then the volume of mail carried in addition to the stretch of country road he is able to cover should be considered in determining his pay. This was embodied in a resolution passed by the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers assembled in fifth biennial convention here.

Longer and fewer routes is the tendency today, it was noted. With the passing of horse-drawn mail wagons and impassable muddy roads, the motor mail vehicle can spin over many more miles of hard roads. In one section where four men were formerly serving on four routes each about 38 miles in length, now the routes have been divided into three, giving each man about 50 miles. The average length of the 44,893 routes in the United States is 29.8 miles, it was reported.

Bills affecting the affairs and employees of the Post Office Department, now pending before Congress, were considered.

To help wipe out the huge deficit each year in the Post Office Department, the convention indorsed the Kelly postal policy bill, which would allocate expenses of departmental franked mailing to the department in which the expense arises instead of throwing all the burden on the Post Office Department.

Re-enactment of the Dale-Lehlbach retirement act was urged. The convention favored the Kelly bill which gives a $100 salary increase for the first 10 years of service and $100 increase for each additional five years.

The present rural delivery service employs 44,770 carriers and it is estimated that 6,555,000 families are being supplied, it was reported.

BABSON WARNS INVESTORS AGAINST STOCK DECLINE

(Continued from Page 1)

Babson, is the investment trusts. Whereas the average market operator in the past would buy today and sell within a week, so that selling has always about equaled buying, the investment trust buys up the leading stocks and holds them. As a result the floating supply has been pretty well cleaned up and the prices remain high.

Before the buying of the investment trusts, the general rule was that a stock was estimated at 10 times its earnings, today the public utility group is selling at 26 times its earnings, and the industrial group at 17 times its earnings.

Other important factors in keeping the market up, Mr. Babson stated, are foreign buying and reluctance of people to pay profit taxes.

"The real bargains today are in the bond field," Mr. Babson said. "High grade bonds can be bought today to yield 6 per cent and many bonds which are perfectly safe and be bought to yield 7 or even 8 per cent. Secretary Mellon may have been a little early when advising people to buy bonds last March, but he is still giving the same advice and it is better today than ever.

Gas Industry Growing

Recalling the tremendous growth in the electrical branch of the public utility business during the past 10 years and the great appreciation of the stocks of these companies, Mr. Babson expressed the opinion that such stocks should be held by permanent investors, but that for new purchases the gas stocks offer more attractive possibilities.

"I think the gas companies are today in the same position that the electric light and power companies were in some 10 years ago. You have just witnessed the first big development in the gas business, namely, the formation of Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates under Mellon sponsorship. We believe this marks the beginning of a big development in the gas industry which may rival that which we predicted in the electric power field some years ago. The future, in my opinion, will witness a clear-cut division between the electrical and gas branches of the public utility business.

"The average investor probably does not realize the tremendous growth which is taking place in the gas business," Mr. Babson continued. "According to the figures of the American Gas Association, sale of all gas is increasing very rapidly and the sale of natural gas increased 50 per cent for the first half of the present year over the first six months of 1928."

Selling to Save Profits

Gas companies will gradually be linked up into extensive systems the same as electric light and power companies, Mr. Babson believes, for gas, he says, can be transmitted long distances with far less loss than in the case of electricity.

It is constantly becoming harder to pick stocks which will give a profit, Mr. Babson said, and he predicted that the time is coming when the market will begin to slide off, sellers will exceed buyers, and paper profits will disappear. Then there will immediately be a stampede to save what paper profits still exist—a stampede for selling which, according to Mr. Babson, may exceed anything the stock exchange has ever witnessed.

"Although I still believe in the public utility industry," he concluded, "the greatest opportunity today is in the bond market. Wise are those investors who are cashing in their profits on uncertain stocks and reinvesting the same in good bonds."

No Real Market

Preceding Mr. Babson's address at the afternoon session, an exhibit of investment charts was presented to the conference by Leroy D. Peavey, president of the Babson Statistical Organization. Considering the outlook for stocks, Mr. Peavey said that today when one asks "How is the market?" he is asking a foolish question. "There is no 'market,'" Mr. Peavey said. "It is very decidedly a matter of groups and not a matter of the whole market. Of the active stocks on the New York Exchange, 62 per cent have been going down since January, while a few of the most noisy ones have surged tumultuously upward. Two things stand out very clearly for today's investor—he must buy into an industry which has a wonderful future, and he must buy into a company which has excellent management."

NORTHAMPTON CHRISTENED BY MRS. COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page 1)

blocks; a slim officer in navy whites went down along the catwalk by the bilge keel looking critically at every inch of steel; past the gold-painted propeller shafts and the gilded struts, past the white lettering "Wheel—Keep Clear" and the little figures to mark the depth in feet in the water.

Aloft, pennants fluttered from stern, up over the silver-coated fighting mast and the turrets; aboard the cruiser is a catapult for launching an airplane, which must be taken aboard by crane.

An interval passed when there was no knocking on blocks. Nothing held the craft now but the key timber by the prow. There was a sort of shivering purr that took rhythm to itself. Two men, with bronzed forearms like those of a blacksmith in a picture book, sawed the key timbers.

"Hold the bottle, up, up; she'll give before you know it," the Secretary said to Mrs. Coolidge. She smiled broadly, holding the bottle with a good effort.

"There She Goes!"

The purr increased its speed. Inches gone . . . three inches more bitten through by the shining teeth of the saw. . . . "There she goes!" cried a man, and the crowd began to roar. . . . Whistles screeched. . . . She had not begun to go, but she did immediately after the man's voice dropped to nothing in the swelling roar.

Mrs. Coolidge swung the crystal bottle roundly.

"I christen thee 'Northampton' . . ."

It was lost in the scream of whistles and the cheering.

Smooth launchings are what shipbuilders pray for. The Northampton strained, like a great tree fighting off a cruel wind. . . . She moved . . . slowly. "There she goes. . . . There!

The ropes stretched taut cables that have held her on the cradle, braced to the steel work alongside. They whistled and snapped, slithering away along the shell work.

"Look at her go," cried the crowd, and she gathered speed. Smooth as velvet! A sight to stir the heart of a shipbuilder for a good job done. Four tugs, absurd little boats—nothing to look at, but with stout engines—were waiting in the basin. They had flags, too, that fluttered in the mists. At the top of the ways, the Secretary and slim young officers whose whites bore gold braid and bars and little multi-colored decorations, stood at salute while the new light cruiser Northampton swung free as the tide had turned.

The Northampton is one of six light cruisers authorized by Congress, the first of which, the Pensacola, has been built. The Northampton is larger than the Pensacola. She is 600 feet long and 66 feet 2 inches wide and draws 19 feet 8½ inches. Her displacement is 10,000 tons and she has a speed of 32½ knots. The vessel is an oil burner and is credited with 107,000 horse power. Her complement will be 51 officers and 540 enlisted men. She will be equipped with nine 8-inch guns, four 5-inch anti-aircraft guns and six torpedo guns.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Amended Republican tariff bill reported in Senate, debate deferred.

Senator Simmons, speaking for Democratic minority, said lack of minority report was not to be taken as meaning his party was not "thoroughly opposed" to the tariff bill.

Senator Blaine (R.), Wisconsin, introduced resolutions to make corporation income tax returns available to members of Congress during pendency of tariff bill.

Resolutions seeking negotiation of a new peace treaty, additional flood relief for southeastern states and investigation of method of selecting federal grand jurors in South Carolina introduced by Senator Blease (D.), South Carolina.

Nominations of eight members of farm board and three new diplomatic officers submitted to the Senate by President Hoover along with a batch of other appointments.

Chairman McNary called meeting of Senate agricultural committee to take up farm board nominations.

A Trysting Place for Friends and Flowers

Legend on Bench in Hampton Court Garden: "If Ye Be a Lover of Flowers and Trees, Then Ye Are Welcome to Friendship's Garden."

Friendship's Garden in Brookline Keeps Donors' Memory Green

The neighbors call it Friendship's Garden. And with good reason. For the materials that make it—a Chinese vine here, a plot of Scottish heather there, a wild pine close to a borderline, a cascading plant standing like a little boy in the shadow of a straight young tree—all have come to John Hill, its gardener, from friends in various parts of the world.

John Hill has gathered these remembrances into a half-acre of garden, built after the older fashion along winding flag walks and about an old well. The garden may be discovered 75 yards east of the Beacon Street car line in Brookline, Mass., on ground once a formal estate in "Brook by the Line."

John Hill is an hotelkeeper, and his hotel is Hampton Court. He has his roots in England, and it is the English way to send a plant to a friend, or a flowering shrub, rather than a box of candy.

The back yard of the hotel is really the garden, Friendship's Garden. And what a back yard, with trolleys running a stone's throw away, yet so quiet and peaceful.

An officer of the British Army returned after his leave to Egypt, and from him came to Mr. Hill a curious plant with a long name. Its leaves are edged with a thin margin of dark green, and at dawn dew hangs like a drop of quicksilver from the leaf point.

Another officer of the British Army returned to his duty on the Indian station, and from him came a lily, with long, slender white blossoms like parchment. The Chinese creeper is little now, but it expects to grow to an incredible length in keeping with the reputation of the family.

As Mr. Hill walks about his garden he makes sure that his visitor understands how completely informal he means to keep his garden. Nothing is new in it. Glacial stones for the walks have been bought or received as gifts. A fence that wandered along the lower rim of the hill is made of woods aged in other services. The well bucket is stout hearted, but the marks of long years are in between its iron ribs; its chain may be 100 years old.

Every Month a Flower

"I mean to have a flower in the garden all the year," Mr. Hill declares to his visitor, as five cats advance suddenly from under a bush along an irregular little flagged walk.

"What is the choicest plant in the garden?" It was an idle question and deserved the gentle rebuke of its answer. "Memory is the choicest," Mr. Hill replied, "for at night, when the day is done, I can come here and sit with the dogs and the cats, and recall every friendly meeting with people who have sent me these beautiful things for my garden. That seat is a good place in which to sit. Notice the inscription on the backrail 'Friendship's Garden. Enter here all ye who love flowers, the birds and animals.' I should add 'spiders,' because we have glorious ones and their webs are magnificent."

This year's drought did Friendship Garden an ill turn, but the idea has suffered not at all. Always on the morrow, confides Mr. Hill, there may come a package from some distant place, Malay, Iceland, the Alps, Santander, containing a few seeds, or a slip carefully packed in wet moss, and marked 'For Friendship's Garden.'

Guests of the Hampton Court Hotel profit. Mr. Hill profits, too, as only a man can who counts his friends by green things growing in his garden. And the cats profit. For what is any cat's life worth without a bush under which to hide in case a cat's dream comes true and the Army of Mice with Banners comes marching down the road.

WAR PROPAGANDA SCATTERED AMONG PALESTINE ARABS

(Continued from Page 1)

At Beisan 66 arrests have been made, including two important agitators.

"Rumors continue to indicate the passage of Arabs into Palestine by way of the northeastern frontier. No concerted tribal movement is believed to be taking place, but isolated marauding bands maintain unrest in that area.

"The areas of Haifa, Gaza and Jaffa, all are reported quiet. Transjordan is tranquil. The whole country is systematically patrolled by aircraft."

Services Held in Rumania

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—A united demonstration by Rumanian Jews in memory of victims of the Palestine riots was held here Sept. 5. All Jewish business houses closed and at the same hour religious services began in all synagogues.

COSTA RICA PREPARES PAN-AMERICAN PLANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica—President Cleto González Víquez recently approved a law providing for an organizing committee to prepare for the Seventh Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in San José in August, 1931.

According to the provisions of the law, the committee shall request lists of institutions and persons to be invited to take part in the congress, from the governments of every American republic, and shall solicit the preparation of studies and themes to be considered from the persons and institutions invited.

TORONTO AIR DERBY LED BY HECKMAN

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Morgan Heckman was the first pilot to drive his plane over the finishing mark in the Cleveland-Toronto Air Derby. The winner has not been declared, however. The decision will depend on the starting time of the machines. W. T. Backus arrived second, Frank Courtney third.

40 Nations Accept Root Protocol; America Approves New Formula

(Continued from Page 1)

States will formally align itself with the chief judical instrument of the world for settling international disputes by law.

The text of the Stimson aide mémoire presented at Geneva by Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador, on Aug. 14, is given out, with another note of May 2 and the note of June 12 from Sir Eric Drummond, which notified the State Department that the League Council had adopted the report of the Root formula.

Colonel Stimson's announcement followed word that the conference of World Court members at Geneva had unanimously accepted the Root formula.

Based on Stimson Note

The unanimous action of the Geneva conference was based on the statement in the Stimson note that the draft protocol met with the Administration's approval and would be submitted to the Senate, if accepted individually by the 43 present members of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Root formula gets around the famous fifth reservation of the Senate, concerning advisory opinions from the World Court. The American reservation which was not acceptable to members of the Court gave the United States veto privileges on the right to ask for an advisory opinion. By it the Court could not without American concent grant opinions on what the United States possessed or claimed an interest in.

By the Root formula, negotiations will take place between the United States and Council of the League in each case where the United States has any objection to the proposal to ask for advisory opinions.

Geneva Delegates Vote for New Root Formula

GENEVA (AP)—Delegates of 40 countries belonging to the World Court for International Justice, gathered in a great international conference here, have unanimously approved of the revised protocol prepared by the famous American jurist, Elihu Root, for adherence of the United States to the world tribunal.

The unanimous approval of the Root protocol will be made the subject of official notification to the United States Government.

During the discussion of the protocol text, Sir George Foster, speaking for Canada, said his country was delighted to think that its neighbor and friend now was likely to join the great Hague court which is dedicated to the administration of international justice.

The protocol will now go before the Assembly of the League for approval. This is considered a mere formality.

Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain, pointed out that the Assembly prerogatives in connection with requesting the Court to give advisory opinions is affected by the protocol, and thus the Assembly approval is essential. The protocol doubtless will be opened for signatures by all states.

The conference proceeded with the idea that the United States Senate will ratify the protocol.

Elihu Root is considered to have found an ingenious way of getting around the famous fifth American reservation concerning advisory opinions from the World Court. This reservation which proved inacceptable to a member of the Court gave the United States veto privileges on the right to ask for advisory opinion.

It is said that the court could not, without the consent of the United States, grant opinion on questions in which the United States possessed or claimed an interest. Mr. Root's formula provides for negotiations between the United States and the Council of the League in each individual case when the United States has any opposition to the proposal to ask for advisory opinions. It is judged that such negotiations would lead to an agreement whether an opinion should be requested.

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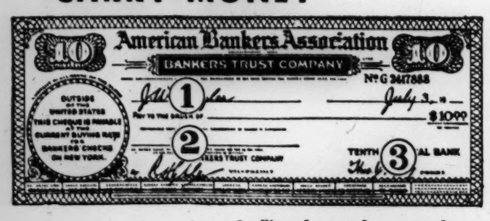

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Announcing
A Rearrangement of Feature Pages
ON and after Tuesday, September 3, the pages of ART NEWS AND COMMENT on Monday, THEATRICAL NEWS on Tuesday, BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS on Wednesday, ART NEWS AND MUSICAL EVENTS on Thursday, and the EDUCATIONAL PAGE on Friday will be omitted from those days and their subject matter will be transferred to the Saturday issue of the Monitor. The BOOK REVIEW and EDUCATIONAL PAGES will appear entire on Saturday, while the other three, together with the present Saturday MUSIC NEWS PAGE, will be represented in a new MUSIC PAGE and an ARTS AND THEATERS PAGE. In addition, the RADIO DEPARTMENT will be expanded into a RADIO PAGE on Saturday.
This change will not only provide an increasingly enjoyable paper on the week-end, but will also permit increased news space during the week through which the Monitor may serve its readers with still fuller coverage of the general news of the world, including current events of unusual interest in music, art, literature, and drama.
The Christian Science Monitor

Let's turn on the BEACON LIGHT

. . . and ask (and answer) a few questions that concern gasolines and so-called premium fuels

"The Colonial soldier is your protection"

Almost everyday a new gasoline—or a new variation of an old gasoline—is offered to the motoring public. Claims and counter-claims are frequently and rashly indulged in. Little or no attempt is made to tell the "whys and wherefores" of alleged excellence. Proofs of actual performance—laboratory tests and road tests alike—are conspicuously absent.

In view of the confusion which must exist in the minds of thousands of motorists, the Beacon Oil Company conceives it as a duty—and a service—to clarify the minds, not only of its thousands of loyal customers but of the entire motoring public as well and to set forth the real truth about the entire motor fuel situation.

1—*Basically what is a good gasoline?* A good gasoline—in non-technical terms—is one which fires instantly, regardless of weather; which accelerates swiftly—no lagging, no *drag-drag* on the pick-up; which gives a maximum of mileage regardless of weather or road; which consumes cleanly down to the very last drop—leaving a minimum of loose seepage ends to dilute the oil in the crankcase—to form carbon on the cylinder walls. Colonial Gasoline has all these qualities—and is constantly being improved. It is always "a new gasoline." It is an extra-refined gasoline at no extra price, made from specially-selected crudes with no taint or admixture of (borderland) elements or kerosene characteristics found so frequently in ordinary and inferior gasolines.

2—*Does it cost more to produce a gasoline like Colonial?* Yes, it does. The extra quality of Colonial Gasoline has been secured at an extra refining cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. But the increased sales, due to the improved quality of Colonial, offset the additional cost and the Beacon Oil Company is able, therefore, to offer motorists a really superior gasoline at the same price paid for ordinary or inferior products.

3—*Are any of the so-called non-premium gasolines equal in quality and performance to so-called premium gasolines?* Colonial is the exception. For at least 80% of the cars in use today, Colonial Gasoline will produce a performance record which cannot be surpassed by any other gasoline on the market, including those which are sold at a premium. For about 20% of cars Colonial Ethyl is imperatively needed and will give 100% satisfaction.

4—*Why is Colonial Ethyl peculiarly adapted to at least 20% of cars in use today and why is it superior to other so-called premium gasolines?* Colonial Ethyl has as its base Colonial Gasoline with all its virtues as described above. In addition, it contains tetra-ethyl lead which has the peculiar virtue of eliminating knocks and delivering therefore a continuous maximum flow of smooth and irresistible power. Colonial Ethyl is compounded especially for those cars whose compression ratios are higher than those of a few years ago and also for those cars badly carbon-caked. Cars of these two classes constitute about 20% of the total car registration. Colonial Ethyl is built-to-order for them.

5—*Is Colonial Ethyl ever justified in cars other than those described above?* Yes, where a really deluxe fuel is desired—with certain extra refinements "custom built"—one buys Colonial Ethyl.

6—*What is the guarantee to the motorists of Colonial quality, whether found in Colonial, Colonial Ethyl or the various brands of Beacon Oils?* The answer is simple and irrefutable. The Beacon Oil Company is a New England company, the only one which exclusively refines and manufactures within the borders of New England. Its undeviating policy for years has been to make super-quality products. It employs the finest selected crudes in the world and refines with that traditional Yankee regard for honest craftsmanship and in-built, up-standing quality. "Drop for drop, dollar for dollar, the finest petroleum products offered to New England and New York State motorists."

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Colonial Gas

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CHINA DRAFTS REPLY TO NOTE ON CONCESSIONS

Early Answer Expected to America's Proposal to Start Negotiations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — China's answer to the American proposal to enter negotiations for the gradual relinquishment of extraterritoriality is in preparation and is expected at the State Department shortly. With Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, conceding that extraterritoriality is an anomaly, the question now resolves itself into the length of time before the century-old system is finally abandoned. In the view of the State Department this will depend only on the rate of progress made by China in substituting its own system of giving adequate protection to foreigners for the system now in vogue.

The State Department's policy is to make the transition from extraterritoriality as gently as possible. The system grew out of the difference between the Western and the Oriental views of justice. Believing that justice could not be secured from Chinese courts, America and certain other powers at an early date established their own trial courts and clothed consuls with authority to hear certain cases. It is this system which China urged the United States and other countries to abandon in its joint note of April 27, 1929, to which the American reply of Aug. 10 was made. The Chinese answer to the American note—which conforms in substance with that sent by other powers—is being drawn up by the Canton Government.

In declining to make an immediate end of extraterritoriality, Mr. Stimson holds that he is not adopting an imperialistic attitude. He states America's willingness to sit down and talk things over sympathetically with China. Mr. Stimson says this delay is not an evidence of unfriendliness, but an effort to prevent greater misunderstandings that might come if some substitute for extraterritoriality were not provided. Mr. Stimson recalls that after the Washington conference of 1922 the Strawn mission surveyed the whole situation and reported at that time that China had not yet made sufficient progress to justify abandonment of extraterritoriality.

British Reply Similar in Tone to American

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The official text of the British reply to the Nanking Government's circular request last April for abolition of extraterritoriality in China has been published here.

The note is couched in sympathetic terms and follows lines similar to those communicated to Nanking by the United States. It refers with appreciation to the progressive assimilation of western legal methods by the Chinese, it recognizes the "defects and inconveniences" of a system of consular jurisdiction, which the British Government is "willing to examine in collaboration with the Chinese Government in order to ascertain what further satisfaction can be given to the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people." But it says definitely that before Britain can agree to renunciation of the rights and privileges of its nationals in China, it must be convinced that surrender will not cause loss and sufferings to its traders and will not become the occasion for diplomatic friction.

Going on to refer to existing conditions, the note says: "So long as these conditions subsist, there appears to be no practicable alternative to the maintaining, though perhaps in modified form, of the treaty port system, which has served for nearly a century to regulate intercourse between China and British subjects within her domain.

"Some system of extraterritoriality is the natural corollary to maintenance, even in modified form, of the treaty port system, and the problem as it presents itself to His Majesty's Government at the present moment is to discover what further modifications in that system, beyond those already made and alluded to above, it would be desirable and practicable to effect."

Time Not Ripe, British Say

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain's policy toward extraterritoriality in China was officially made known with the publication by the Foreign Office of the diplomatic note delivered in Nanking Aug. 12, in which it was stated the time is not ripe for the Chinese Government to assume full control of foreigners in the country.

The note which is similar to one sent to China by the United States and other powers declines to agree to China's requested abolition of the system of extraterritoriality, but expresses the willingness to examine in collaboration with the Chinese Government the whole problem, with a view to ascertaining what further modifications in the system are possible.

MAYOR OF VIENNA GIVEN RARE HONOR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Vienna has few more popular men than its Burgomaster, Dr. Karl Seitz, who on Sept. 5 was given the rare honor of being appointed honorary citizen of Vienna.

The Municipal Old Age Institution also voted $43,000 to establish a Karl Seitz endowment fund to help the aged poor and a Karl Seitz Reading Hall is also to be erected.

Dr. Seitz's career reads like a Dick Whittington romance. He is a son of Vienna in a special sense for he was educated at the Municipality's Orphanage and trained as elementary school teacher at its expense. Later he became a politician and in 1918 after the revolution was for a time head of the state.

TANNING IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A measure has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies prohibiting the exportation of quebracho wood from which acid for tanning leather is extracted. The measure is for the purpose of encouraging the national tanning industry, as a good deal of the Argentine hides are now sent to other countries before being tanned.

Horse and Squirrel Win in 'Rodeo'

EDMUND HUNTER

Boys' Ship and Airplane Models Outrun Other Hobbies in 'Rodeo'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALLIANCE, O.—What happens when a boy is let go to work at his hobby? The Y. M. C. A. and Kiwanis Club in Alliance conducted a "hobby rodeo," and such widespread interest was aroused that it is planned to repeat the exhibit each spring. A "hobby room" will be included in the new $350,000 "Y" here.

Months of labor, lightened by the joy of doing something they really liked, went into the 65 hobbies placed in the first show. Youths of Alliance and Sebring and their environs contested. Church clubs and Boy Scout patrols vied for group honors.

Ship and airplane models proved most popular, and there were mechanical models, radio sets, and bird houses. Examples of cookery would not be looked for at a boys' show, but they were there, along with drawings, sketches, collections of stamps, firearms and coins.

A completely equipped soap box sport roadster, with collegiate rumble seat, appeared prominently among the exhibits. The visitor could readily picture an ambitious lad laboring away in the basement of his home with hammer and saw to put into shape his ideas of what a neat "little bus" should be.

Then there was a beautiful model of a Yankee clipper ship, representing seven months of painstaking work. The builder had tried to follow in detail the lines of famous ships that once plied the seas for the United States. Pins were used to form the railing around the vessel, threads were glued into the hull to show the lines of its timbers.

Kenneth Elliott, 15, of Sebring, a high school boy who likes to read of the sea, built the clipper. When word reached him of the hobby show, he turned all his spare time into completion of his model, then but partly finished.

While Kenneth centered his interest upon ships, Edmund Hunter, son of F. E. Hunter, city solicitor of Alliance, carved statuary out of white soap. And his handiwork aroused more than passing notice among the throngs that attended the show.

Rollins to Extend Conference Plan

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Rollins College, which three years ago discarded the lecture and recitation system of instruction in favor of the conference plan, will institute a "refinement" of the new system when the college reopens this fall, President Hamilton Holt has announced.

The new development in the conference system is called the concentration plan. The student, it is explained, instead of taking five subjects for three periods a week, will take three subjects for five periods a week, and the courses, instead of being arranged on the yearly basis, will be scheduled on the term basis. The short courses will be completed in one term and the intensive courses will take two.

Under the conference plan the students during the conference period spend their time in study, in conferring with the instructor, in holding discussions in small groups, in developing outlines, in writing class papers, and in other preparation incident to the mastery of the subject. Dr. Holt says it has been an unqualified success so far, and "I doubt if there is a student, and certainly not a member of the faculty, who would go back to the old plan of lecture and recitation."

Roosevelt Calls Prison Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has just called a conference of prison wardens, legislative leaders and experts on penal institutions to develop a plan for modernizing the state's prison system. It will be held at his home in New York City on Sept. 12.

Prison fare, operation of the Baumes Laws, prison occupations and physical condition of buildings, shops and equipment are to be discussed.

An appropriation of $30,000,000 to modernize prison facilities has been recommended by Dr. Raymond F. C. Keib, Commissioner of Corrections, and it is expected the Governor will ask the Legislature for this sum.

HAVE YOU 'ENPLANED' OR 'DEPLANED' YET?

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two new words that have been taken right out of the air and without which no modern vocabulary will be complete are to have the authenticity of print in the forthcoming edition of the New Standard Dictionary. They are "enplane" and "deplane," henceforth to be recognized in verbalism as the correct terms for passenger flying.

The rating of the two words is impeccable, according to Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, editor-in-chief of the dictionary, who said that their use is synonymous in air transportation with that of "entrain" and "detrain" in railway service.

Electricity's History to Be Shown on Occasion of Double Centenary

Michael Faraday's Discovery in 1831, and the Foundation of the British Association to Be Observed in London Two Years Hence

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A double centenary in the history of electricity and natural science will be held in London in September, 1931, and it is expected that representatives of learned societies from all over the world will attend. Michael Faraday's discovery in the laboratories of the Royal Institution of the basis of electromagnetic induction was made in 1831, and in the same year Sir David Brewster laid the foundations of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Two committees have been formed by the Royal Institution to organize the celebration of Faraday's work, one consisting of representatives of the Royal Society, the British Association, the Royal Institution, and other societies, and the other called together by the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Faraday, it will be recalled, was born at Newington, Surrey, on Sept. 22, 1791. He was appointed assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, later becoming director and Fullerian professor.

Commenting on the fact that the British Association is holding its centenary meeting in London at the same time, the secretary of the Royal Institution said: "These two centenaries, with important electrical conferences and other events which are to take place about the same time, will thus conjoin to make the year 1931 a memorable one in this and every country where the genius of Faraday has borne fruit."

Meanwhile the British Association has arranged its centenary meeting in London on Sept. 23, 1931. The decision represents a break with tradition, which has persisted since the foundation, that meetings should always be held in the provinces.

It is interesting to recall of this first meeting that Lockhart the editor of the Quarterly Review, called it "the colt-show at York," and that Dickens, in Bentley's Miscellany, later, lampooned the association as the "Mudfog Association for the Advancement of Everything."

AIR TRADE GROUPS FORM 'HANGAR' CLUB

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Men interested in the financing and development of aviation from a business standpoint and aviation in all its branches have just organized a club here that they call "The Hanger."

The clubhouse will be at 36 East Sixty-third Street and plans for it have just been filed. The building will be after the Georgian style of architecture. In addition to the usual lounge, grill, public and private dining rooms, it will contain sleeping rooms for out-of-town members.

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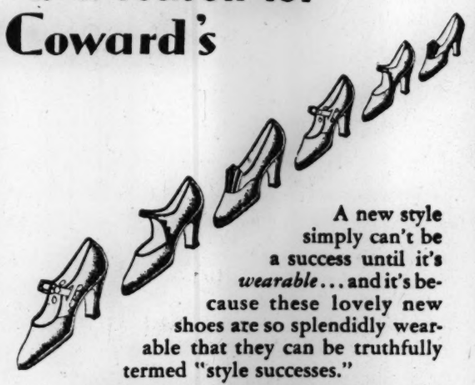

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SPORTSWEAR—THIRD FLOOR

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LONG DISTANCE HITTERS BUSY

Total of 11 Home Runs Wednesday Adds to League's New Mark

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	87	62	.679
Pittsburgh	73	54	.575
New York	68	60	.531
St. Louis	62	64	.492
Brooklyn	60	68	.469
Philadelphia	57	73	.442
Cincinnati	54	74	.422
Boston	50	78	.394

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Boston 8, New York 7.
St. Louis 14, Chicago 2.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 7.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4.

With another half-game advance over the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates to their credit, Wednesday, the Chicago Cubs now have to win only 14 of their remaining 25 games to clinch the National League title, a pace slightly better than .500.

In the doubleheader between the St. Louis Cardinals and Chicago Cubs, Wednesday, there were two innings in which six runs were scored, the Cardinals making that many in the fifth and seventh innings of the first game. Six home runs were made, four in the first game and two in the second.

In a total of six games played Wednesday, 11 home runs were hit, bringing the National League total for the season up to 674 compared to the much smaller total of 529 made in the American League. Every home run that is hit adds to the major-league record which has already been broken this year and every home run in the National League adds a new record number for that circuit. The total for the major leagues to date is 1203, the first time in the history of big league baseball that the 1200 mark has been passed.

The home-run stars, Hornsby, L. R Wilson, and Ott added one each to their season's total, while Bottomley hit two, one in each game of a doubleheader. Hornsby hit his thirty-third; Bottomley his twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth; Wilson his thirty-sixth; Ott his thirty-sixth. The possibility of a new individual home run champion in the circuit this year is extremely promising for Hornsby's record of 42 home runs in a season is now being rapidly approached by three hitters. Klein of the Phillies is only five away from the record while Ott and Wilson are only six behind it. And there is one month of play left!

Guy T. Bush of the Cubs made another unsuccessful attempt to win his nineteenth victory of the season, Wednesday, but his relief pitcher was credited with the loss in the first game. For four innings, Bush went along strongly only to lose his grip on the situation in the fifth when the Cardinals scored six runs. Stephenson, Frisch and Roettger also hit for four bases.

Even the six-run spurt of the Cardinals in the fifth inning failed to alarm the Cubs who went to it in the next inning to score five runs and tie the score, 7 to 7. But the Cardinals were ready with another six-run rally in the seventh and this time the Cubs failed to come to the front. Four errors by the Cubs were the main reasons why the club lost. A steadier defense and good pitching by Root, won the second game for Chicago. Bottomley's home run with two men on bases in the first inning was all the Cardinals could do in the scoring line. Wednesday's scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	8	15	2
New York	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	7	14	1

Batteries—Smith, Brandt, Cooney and Spohrer; Fitzsimmons, Mays, Scott, Genewich, Benton and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Cooney. Losing pitcher—Benton. Time—2h. 35m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	x	5	7	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	9	9	1

Batteries—Rixey, Kolp and Sukeforth; Meine and Hemsley. Winnin: pitcher—Kolp. Time—1h. 29m.

AT ST. LOUIS (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	x	14	13	1
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	8	10	4

Batteries—Hill, Haines, Haid and Wilson; Bush, Nehf, Penner and Taylor. Winning pitcher—Haid. Losing pitcher—Penner. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	8	11	0
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Root and Schulte; Johnson, Frankhouse and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Time—1h. 35m.

AT PHILADELPHIA (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	11	0

Batteries—Vance, Morrison and DeBerry, Picinich, Smythe, Willoughby, Koupal and Lerian, Davis. Winning pitcher—Vance. Losing pitcher—Smythe. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	7	16	1
Philadelphia	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	15	2

Batteries—Dudley, McWeeny, Morrison, A. Moore and Picinich; Sweetland, Willoughby, Smythe and Lerian, Davis. Winning pitcher—A. Moore. Losing pitcher—Sweetland. Time—2h. 27m.

MARINE TROPHY WON BY CIVILIAN

Scores 99 Out of a Possible 100 at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—For the first time since 1913 the Marine Corps trophy in the national rifle matches went to a civilian here Wednesday when Richard W. Ballard, Denver, Colo., scored 99 out of a possible 100.

Sergt. James Moseley, a Marine of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Capt. Jacob Lienhard, another Marine, also had 99 scores, but were given second and third places, respectively, because they had fewer shots than Ballard in the inner circle of the bull's-eye. There were 1385 contestants for the Marine Corps trophy.

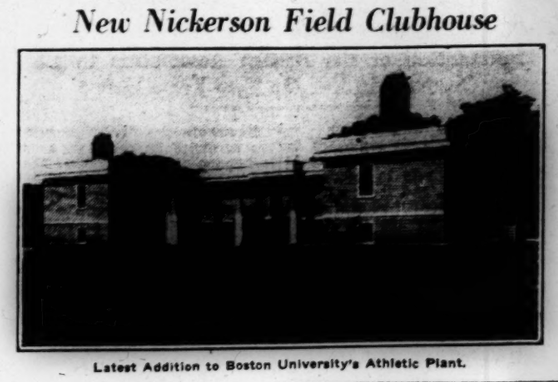
Lieut. J. G. Kramer, United States Navy, defeated 776 contestants to win the Scott trophy with a 75. Second and third places were also taken with 75s by Seaman M. M. Crider, United States Navy, and Corp. J. I. Laine, Marines.

In the civilian club members match, three riflemen had scores of 96 out of a possible 100. O. A. Smith, Toledo, was awarded first place. Second and third places went to L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash., and E. O. Swanson, Minneapolis, respectively.

H. J. Gussman, Connecticut civilian, shot a score of 199 out of 200 to win the small bore Wimbledon Cup match. W. Rostron of Sidney, O., was second with 194. J. O. Jensen, District of Columbia National Guard, took third with 193.

Thaner Hill, St. Louis policeman, won the National Rifle Association's pistol championship match with a score of 281. Arthur Sackett, New York policeman, was second with 277 and Sergt. Melvin Cupp, Marines, District of Columbia, was third with 276.

New Nickerson Field Clubhouse



Latest Addition to Boston University's Athletic Plant.

NEW FIELD HOUSE FOR B. U. ATHLETES

Nickerson Building Opens New College Athletic Era

Pioneering in a new era of intercollegiate athletic competition where "enemies" of the field will meet, sleep and eat side by side as friends before and after the fray, Boston University through the extreme generosity and insight of William E. Nickerson of Boston, has a new clubhouse at Nickerson Field for the boys who will carry the Scarlet and White standard through the rigors of a strong football schedule this fall.

Mr. Nickerson's latest gift swings wide the gate to the friendliest possible relations in athletic competition. Designed as a duplex house where every convenience available to the B. U. athletes is duplicated on the opposite wing for visiting players, the new building will receive its first test "under fire" when Vermont descends Oct. 12 to play B. U. at Nickerson Field, Weston, Mass. Side by side with their Boston rivals, the Green Mountain boys will occupy the east wing of the clubhouse, will eat at the common training table downstairs and will swap stories before the fireplace in the lounging room adjoining. Other teams to enjoy similar hospitality this year are Worcester Polytechnic Institute at B. U. Oct. 19, and Geneva College at B. U., Nov. 16.

The B. U. benefactor has equipped his gift with everything possible for the comfort of not only the athletes, but of all Boston University's 14,000 students who may use the clubhouse. A large lounging room with tiled floor and an expensive radio invites student dances. Adjoining a long dining room of Old English paneled decoration is a regulation hotel kitchen.

The dormitories, located in the east and west wings, have over 50 double-deck beds. Adjoining are suites for the coaches. On both sides of the house are rowing machines and gymnastic ladders. As a final indication of the careful thought of the donor is the study and bedroom fitted out for a faculty supervisor of study. There during the football season when college classes are in full swing, study will be done and advice on scholastic matter will be always available.

The Boston University football schedule is as follows:

Sept. 28—United States Military Academy at West Point.
Oct. 5—University of New Hampshire at Durham; 12—University of Vermont; 19—Worcester Polytechnical Institute; 26—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield.
Nov. 2—Tufts College at Medford; 9—College of the Holy Cross at Worcester; 16—Geneva College; 23—Boston College at Fenway Park.

Miss Nuthall Wins From Miss Cross

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Straight sets were all that Miss Betty Nuthall of England required to defeat Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, third ranking player of the United States in an exhibition match at the South Shore Country Club. Miss Nuthall, leader of the British Wightman Cup forces, now on a tour of North America, won her match by the 6—1, 6—1 count.

In another singles encounter Mrs M. H. Watson, runner-up to Miss Helen N. Wills in the United States championships recently, defeated Miss Clara L. Zinke of Cincinnati, O., 6—1, 6—3. The latter is the No. 1 ranking girl player of the Western Tennis Association.

In a doubles match, Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron and Mrs. B. C. Covell of England, defeated Miss Catherine Wolf of Indianapolis and Miss Barbara Duffy of Cleveland, 6—4, 6—1. Then the visitors participated in some mixed doubles, playing with local men, which lacked any particular significance.

SINGLES

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. M. H. Watson, England, defeated Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—3.

DOUBLES

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron and Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, defeated Miss Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, and Miss Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, 6—4, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES

L. L. Thalheimer Jr. and Miss Edith A. Cross defeated Ellis Klingeman and Miss Betty Nuthall, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron and L. L. Thalheimer Jr. divided sets with Miss Betty Nuthall and Ellis Klingeman, 6—3, 2—6.

SIDELINES

FOOTBALL got away to a good start at Dartmouth College, with 75 candidates reporting to Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell on the opening day, and 15 of them lettermen from the 1928 eleven. Cannell, who was was a former star quarterback for the Green, and assistant to Jess B. Hawley during the last few years, will have his work cut out to develop teams as strong as those which have been coached by Hawley.

Coach R. W. P. Brown is going to have a hard time building up a strong eleven at Boston University this fall. At the opening practice only enough players turned out to make up one team and there was only one veteran among them. He was Francis W. Walko '31, fullback.

SUN EAGLES DEFEAT CYNWYD

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—The Sun Eagles of Eatontown, N. J., won their eight-goal challenge cup polo match from Cynwyd here Wednesday, 12 to 7, after conceding the Philadelphia team a four-goal handicap. Capt. S. Latimore starred for the winners with four goals, while Adam Gimbel and C. S. Lee each contributed three. Cynwyd did not score an earned goal until the fifth chukker.

BERMUDA CRICKETERS WIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Bermuda cricket team, which has been meeting teams in the United States, defeated the West Indian Cricket Club eleven of New York, on Commercial Field, Brooklyn, Wednesday, by 42 runs and 6 wickets.

JONES'S DEFEAT LEAVES GOLFING TITLE RACE OPEN

(Continued from Page 1)

other California favorite. Altogether, the first round was a succession of hectic moments and upsets, with five of the 16 matches going to extra holes and all the stars, except Tolley, George J. Voigt and Francis D. Ouimet, of Boston, having plenty of trouble.

Veteran Champion Wins

H. Chandler Egan, the Oregon veteran who wore the amateur crown in 1904 and 1905, eliminated Von Elm by 2 and 1, holding the edge all the way over the other former champion. Homans lost to Fay Coleman of southern California, by 4 and 3, but the latter was eliminated in the afternoon by Tolley. Dunlap fell before the steady shooting of Clarence W. Hubby Jr., the lone Texas entry, while Finlay, a semifinalist last year against Jones, shared the champion's fate by losing to William L. Little Jr. of San Francisco, 2 and 1.

Fortunes shifted with marked rapidity. Charles D. Hunter Jr. of Tacoma, Wash., was 4 up at the tenth on T. A. Bourn of England, apparently headed for a quick victory. In fact, the scoreboard conceded it to him once, but a re-check showed the contest still on and Bourn very much in the running. The Briton squared the contest on the sixteenth and won on the nineteenth. Another Englishman, Eustace F. Storey, was 1 up going to the home hole with Roland R. Mackenzie of Washington, D. C. There the young American sank a 30-foot putt for a birdie 4 to square the match and he won on the twentieth hole.

Two other stars, Jess W. Sweetser of New York and Harrison R. Johnston of St. Paul, were carried to the nineteenth before they emerged victorious from the opening tests, Sweetser by a Californian, Ralph F. Hoffman, and Johnston by another native son, John de Paolo.

Second Round Anticlimax

The effect of the defeat of Jones was so surprising that the second round was greeted by the galleries as an anticlimax, especially as it developed nothing unexpected until Goodman wound up his day's exploits by fading out of the competition at the hands of Little.

After the shooting was over, the field of 32 that started out so confidently was reduced to a group of eight—three from the far West, three from the East, one each from the Midwest and Great Britain. Tolley's two smashing triumphs were the quickest of either round, but Voigt, the New York favorite, came back on his game to dispose of two of the Northwest's threats, Vincent Dolp, by 4 and 2, and then Donald K. Moe, holders of the Western championship. At the 400-yard sixteenth, Moe sank a 40-foot putt to reduce Voigt's margin to a single hole, but the Eastern star came back at the seventeenth himself with a birdie 2 to settle the issue. The summary:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Cyril J. H. Tolley, Great Britain, defeated Edward R. Held, New York, 7 and 6.

Fay Coleman, Culver City, Calif., defeated Eugene V. Homans, Englewood, N. J., 4 and 3.

Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore., defeated D. H. Sangster, Los Angeles, 2 and 1.

T. A. Bourn, England, defeated Charles D. Hunter Jr., Tacoma, Wash., 1 up (19 holes).

Jess W. Sweetser, New York, defeated Ralph F. Hoffman, Pleasanton, Calif., 1 up (19 holes).

John E. Lehman, Gary, Ind., defeated John J. McHugh, San Francisco, 4 and 2.

H. Chandler Egan, Medford, Ore., defeated George Von Elm, Detroit, 2 up.

Rudie Wilhelm, Portland, Ore., defeated Lee Pendergrass, Los Angeles, 1 up (21 holes).

George J. Voigt, New York, defeated Vincent Dolph, Portland, Ore., 4 and 2.

Donald K. Moe, Portland, Ore., defeated Jack Gaines, Girard, Calif., 3 and 1.

Harrison R. Johnston, Minneapolis, defeated John de Paolo, Bakersfield, Calif., 1 up (19 holes).

Roland R. Mackenzie, Washington, D. C., defeated Eustace F. Storey, Great Britain, 1 up (20 holes).

Francis D. Ouimet, Boston, defeated David Martin, Downey, Calif., 4 and 2.

Clarence W. Hubby Jr., Dallas, Tex., defeated G. Gibson Dunlap, Los Angeles, 3 and 1.

John Goodman, Omaha, Neb., defeated Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, 1 up.

William L. Little Jr., San Francisco, defeated Phillips Finlay, Redlands, Calif., 1 up.

Second Round

Cyril J. H. Tolley defeated Fay Coleman, 8 and 6.

Dr. O. F. Willing defeated T. A. Bourn, 3 and 2.

Jess W. Sweetser defeated John E. Lehman, 6 and 4.

H. Chandler Egan defeated Rudie Wilhelm, 7 and 5.

George J. Voigt defeated Donald K. Moe, 2 and 1.

Harrison R. Johnson defeated Roland R. Mackenzie, 5 and 3.

Francis D. Ouimet defeated Charles W. Hubby Jr., 4 and 3.

William L. Little Jr. defeated John Goodman, 2 and 1.

BUFFALO WINS OPENER

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Buffalo won the opening game of the American Legion Junior World Series from New Orleans here Wednesday, 6 to 4, largely through the timely single of Pitcher Joyce in a seventh-inning rally. After going along on even terms for six innings, the Buffalo team led off the seventh with a single and Pitcher Carboni gave two bases on balls to fill the bases. Joyce came up and scored two runs with a single to right. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	6	7	1
New Orleans	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	11	4

Batteries—Joyce and J. Smith; Carboni, Beach and Vierages.

The Boston Red Sox have recalled five players from Pittsfield. They are Horace L. Lisenbee, Edward F. Durham, Patrick C. Simmons, pitchers; Robert Asbjornson, Edward Connolly, catchers.

FERRELL'S BOX WORK BRILLIANT

Recruit Pitcher of Indians Wins His Seventeenth Game on Wednesday

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	90	41	.687
New York	74	54	.578
Cleveland	68	59	.535
St. Louis	68	60	.531
Detroit	59	69	.461
Washington	59	70	.458
Chicago	51	77	.399
Boston	46	85	.351

RESULTS Sept. 4

Boston 5, Washington 1.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 2.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.

The two big rivals, New York and Philadelphia, were idle on Wednesday, so the attention of baseball fans was directed to the struggle which is going on between Cleveland and St. Louis for possession of third place and the race between Washington and Detroit for the fifth-place position.

Cleveland barely maintained its one-half game lead over St. Louis by defeating Detroit, 7 to 2, as St. Louis marked up a victory over Chicago, by the same score, 7 to 2. Detroit's loss to Cleveland did not force it out of fifth place, a position it holds by the margin of one-half game over Washington, as the Senators dropped a game at Boston, 5 to 1.

Indians After Yankees

The Yankees will have to be watchful or their second-place position will soon be threatened by Cleveland. The Indians have gone to it against western clubs and won five straight games, losing only one in their latest western tour, 2 to 1, to Chicago. The pitching of the Indians has apparently struck a stride which is giving Cleveland fans a thrill of delight. In their last six games, the Indians have not had to put in a relief pitcher and only once in their last nine games have they been obliged to resort to that measure.

Of particular interest in Cleveland circles is the pitching of the new recruit Wesley C. Ferrell who has won six straight games and has a record of 17 victories and eight defeats for the season. He was the boxman who defeated Detroit, Wednesday. Ferrell is also a hitter, making a single and double.

Little Difference in Rivals

There is little to choose between the Browns and Indians in comparative strength, although Cleveland has been less erratic, moving along at a steady pace while the Browns have spurted and slumped alternately. On Wednesday, the Browns moved out of a four-straight losing run to defeat Chicago when Ogden made his first start in three weeks and allowed only four hits.

The only home run hit in the American League, Wednesday, was the one by Hodapp of Cleveland, bringing the season's total to 529, only four less than the record of 533. Another day should see the record either equaled or bettered. Wednesday's scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	7	11	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	11	2

Batteries—Ferrell and L. Sewell; Whitehill and Phillips. Time—1h. 58m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	7	10	4
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	2

Batteries—Ogden and Schang; McKain, Adkins and Berg. Losing pitcher—McKain. Time—1h. 35m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	x	5	7	1
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Russell and Berry; Jones, Burke and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Jones. Time—1h. 30m.

R. A. Cruickshank Leads Qualifiers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLUSHING, N. Y.—With the completion of the qualifying round of the annual championship of the Metropolitan Professional Golfers' Association on the links of the Pomonok Club Wednesday, after a torrid session of 36 holes for all but the present champion, Eugene Sarazen, who was not required to qualify, the match play between the 32 listed survivors began today.

Robert A. Cruickshank, of the Progress Club of New Rochelle, led the field all the way by a wide margin, finishing with a total of 138, in spite of his failure to sink his initial tries for putts. Again and again he would be on the lip of the cup, only to have the sphere fall to drop. Wilfred Cox, of Dyker Beach public links, Brooklyn, was second, five strokes behind, while Thomas L. Kerrigan, of Siwanoy, and John J. Farrell, former United States open champion, of Quaker Ridge, both neighbors of the leader, were tied for third a stroke behind. The scores of the qualifiers:

R. A. Cruickshank, Progress	67	71	138
Wilfred Cox, Dyker Beach	70	73	143
T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy	76	68	144
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge	74	70	144
James Hines, Hempstead	74	70	144
Thomas Creavy, Bonnie Briar	76	70	146
William Kelly, Wheatley Hills	73	74	146
Jack Forrester, Hackensack	74	73	147
Craig Wood, Forest Hills	78	69	147
Joseph Turiesa, Elmsford	72	75	147
Alexander Watson, Hudson R.	77	71	148
Charles Mayo, Pomonok	76	72	148
Herman Barron, Tamarack	72	76	148
Antonio Manero, unattached	75	74	149
Angel de la Torre, Tinber Point	72	77	149
George Heron, Meadow Brook	76	73	149
Frederick Novak, St. Andrews	73	77	150
E. Catropa, unattached	77	74	151
Joseph Belfore, Sunningdale	74	77	151
Sol di Buono, Bonnie Briar	74	77	151
Joseph Sylvester, St. Albans	77	74	151
Michael Turnesa, Elmsford	81	70	151
Henry Miller, Dyker Beach	76	76	152
George Kerrigan, Wykagyl	74	78	152
Jack Sabol, Westchester Hills	80	72	152
Francis Madden, Yonkers	77	75	152
Arthur de Mane, Sound View	77	76	153
Elmer Voigt, unattached	79	74	153
W. Kozak, North Hills	78	75	153
Seward Weld, Pomonok	73	80	153
*William Creavy, Bonnie Briar	80	74	154

*Won playoff.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	95	56	.629
Toronto	84	68	.569
Buffalo	78	72	.520
Baltimore	75	72	.510
Montreal	74	75	.497
Reading	72	75	.490
Newark	70	77	.476
Jersey City	46	101	.313

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Reading 2, Jersey City 1.
Jersey City 3, Reading 2.
Buffalo 8, Rochester 2.
Rochester 10, Buffalo 5.
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.
Newark 8, Baltimore 6.

GEORGETTI IMPROVES STANDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Franco Georgetti strengthened his hold on first place in the United States motor-paced distance cycling championship race at the Velodrome, Wednesday, when he won the 30-mile motorpaced race in 41m. 27s. George Chapman finished second and Alfred Letourner, third. Thirty of the 40 championship races have now been held and Georgetti is leading with 63 points. Letourner is second with 61 and Chapman third with 59.

GIRLS' TENNIS IN SEMIFINALS

Two Californians and Two From Massachusetts Advance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two California and two Massachusetts girls gained the semifinal round in the United States girls' lawn tennis championship tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club here Wednesday.

The Pacific coast stars to advance were Miss Helen Marlowe of Hollywood and Miss Evelyn Parsons of Palo Alto, while the New England girls are the defending champion, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and her sister, Miss Mianne Palfrey, both of Brookline, Mass.

Miss Marlowe advanced at the expense of Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston, who was seeded No. 2 in the tournament, by the score of 4—6, 9—7, 6—1, while Miss Parsons had her hands full with Miss Marion Hunt of San Francisco, but won after dropping the first set. The score of the match was 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Mianne Palfrey was extended in her match with Miss Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, but won out at 6—2, 6—8, 6—3, while the champion, Miss Sarah Palfrey, took Miss Norma Taubele of New York into camp at 6—1, 6—4.

Play in the women's Middle States tennis tournament saw Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., one of the favorites, bow to Mrs. C. C. Madeira of Marion Cricket Club at 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Ailce C. Francis of South Orange, N. J., former girls' indoor champion of the United States, reached her quarterfinal round bracket by defeating Miss Helen Bidwell of Winchester, Mass., in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Olive Wade of Toronto, Ont., defeated Miss Katherine Lamarch, Shrewsbury, N. J., 1—6, 6—1, 6—4. The summary of both tournaments:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Grace Surber, New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Miss Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Wirth Fitler, Merion C. C., 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Marjorie Newhall, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Miss Helen Boehm, Malden, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Norma Taubele, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

Miss Helen Marlowe, Hollywood, Calif., defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 4—6, 9—7, 6—1.

Miss Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, Calif., defeated Miss Marion Hunt, San Francisco, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Misses Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Misses Barbara Stoddard and Carolyn Roberts, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Misses Norma Taubele and Grace Surber, New York, defeated Misses Harrison and Kitty Wiener, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

Misses Olive Wade, Toronto, and Marion Hunt, San Francisco, defeated Misses Betty Janesky, Shamokin, and Betty Vanneman, Cynwyd, 6—3, 6—2.

Misses Louise D. Packer, Winchester, and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Misses Helen Bidwell and Mary Cutter, Winchester, Mass., 7—5, 6—3.

Misses Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, Calif., defeated Misses Phyllis and Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, 6—2, 6—0.

Misses Hilda and Helen Boehm, Malden, Mass., defeated Misses Marjorie Newhall and Barbara Christy, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—3.

Misses Helen Marlowe, Hollywood, Calif., and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Misses Eleanor Donahue and Catherine Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—0.

Misses Margaret Collier and Betty Taussig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Misses Wirth Fitler, Merion, and Charlotte Humphrey, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Misses Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, Calif., defeated Misses Hilda and Helen Boehm, Malden, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S MIDDLE STATES SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Alice C. Francis, South Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Helen Bidwell, Winchester, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, Ont., defeated Miss Katherine Lamarch, Shrewsbury, N. J., 1—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Laura Pittinger, Haddonfield, N. J., defeated Miss Barbara Stoddard, Boston, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, defeated Mrs. John F. Gardiner, Merion, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Cecilia Riegel, Germantown Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. William P. Newhall, Germantown, 4—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Mrs. H. T. Howard, Merion, defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—4, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Helen Bidwell and Miss Helen Cutter, Winchester, Mass., defeated Miss Betty Knight and Miss Adele Entz, Bayhead, N. J., 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. H. T. Howard and Miss Perkins, Philadelphia Cricket Club, won from Miss Helen Marlowe, Hollywood Calif., and Miss Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, by default.

Miss Wirth Fitler, Merion, and Miss Charlotte Humphrey, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Sara Ferris and Miss C. Peale, Cynwyd, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Alice C. Francis, South Orange, and Miss Anne Page, Merion, defeated Mrs. Rose Taubele, New York, and Miss Tickan Thomasson, Sweden, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Barbara Stoddard, Boston, and Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier, Westbury, L. I., defeated Miss Schankel and Miss Bright, Cynwyd, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. William Endicott and Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Ida Schnall, Brooklyn, and Miss Frey, Utica, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Misses Hilda and Helen Boehm, Malden, Mass., defeated Miss Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, and Miss Mary Caruthers, West Side Tennis Club, 8—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Mildred Huff and Mrs. William Price, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, and Miss Betty Janesky, Shamokin, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie Newhall, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and Miss Barbara Christy, New Jersey, defeated Mrs. Tibball and Mrs. C. Thayer, Idle Hour, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1.

Second Round

Mrs. C. C. Madeira and Mrs. John F. Gardiner, Merion, defeated Miss Helen Bidwell and Miss Mary Cutter, Winchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Allison Harrison and Miss Kitty Wiener, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. H. T. Howard and Miss Perkins, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—0.

Misses Hilda and Helen Boehm, Malden, Mass., defeated Miss Wirth Fitler, Merion, and Miss Charlotte Humphrey, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Alice Francis and Miss Anne Page Merion, defeated the Misses Charlotte and Evelyn Packer, Winchester, 6—0, 6—1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	93	47	.664
St. Paul	83	56	.597
Minneapolis	76	64	.543
Indianapolis	65	75	.464
Columbus	64	76	.457
Louisville	63	75	.457
Toledo	57	82	.410
Milwaukee	57	83	.407

RESULT SEPT. 4

Indianapolis 6, Columbus 5.

Nottinghamshire Winner of Intercounty Cricket Title

Captures English Championship Title After One of the Most Exciting Seasons Ever Seen—Two Tied for Second Place

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP FOR 1929 (FINAL)

	Won	Lost	Led	First Innings Abandoned	Bh'd No Result	Pts
Nottinghamshire	14	2	4	6	2	158
Lancashire	12	3	6	6	1	148
Yorkshire	10	2	9	5	2	148
Gloucestershire	15	6	1	4	2	145
Sussex	13	6	7	2	0	143
Middlesex	12	7	6	3	0	135
Derbyshire	10	6	8	3	1	122
Kent	12	8	6	2	0	122
Leicestershire	9	6	9	4	0	120
Surrey	8	7	5	6	2	118
Hampshire	8	10	0	8	2	96
Essex	6	9

LABOR'S LEISURE SAID TO RAISE LIVING STANDARD

Trades Council President Cites Practical Results of Shorter Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Practical results of the five-day week have completely vindicated the position taken by organized labor in its advocacy of shorter working hours, according to Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council.—Mr. Ryan said that in the past year some hundreds of thousands had obtained the five-day week, as a consequence of which more working people have greater leisure than they ever had before. Only recently, however, has it begun to be recognized that leisure is consumable, he continued, adding that people cannot pass their spare time without consuming goods and services, and that leisure, which results from an increasing man-hour productivity, helps make new needs and broader markets.

Thus, he held, the increasing use of leisure is reflected more and more in increased sale of books and magazines, more foreign travel, a growing participation in sports, the trips of motor tourists, increased enrollment in high schools and colleges, increased attendance at motion picture theaters, widespread use of the radio, and a generally higher standard of living.

"Few current economic developments have made such widespread changes in our national life, or promise so much for the future, as the utilization of our increasing leisure," Mr. Ryan said.

He referred to what he called the practice of discrimination of workers who are 40 to 45 years old, and declared that this was causing grave concern.

"The organized labor movement protests against this practice because we regard it as barbarous and inhuman," he continued. "We believe that if the public conscience can be sufficiently aroused to the dehumanizing effect of this practice, it will protest so vigorously that large corporations and large employers will be compelled to discontinue it."

"We realize that the use of improved machinery and power is an inevitable development in industry," he continued, "and that machine displacement will continue in conformity with the application and study of inventive minds. We see in it all a relief from the effects of human drudgery and excessive toil, but we must not be unmindful of the serious social and economic condition because of human displacement."

John David Building Opens in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John David, who opened a small haberdashery in a basement in Forty-second Street a quarter of a century ago and who now has 12 large stores for men in New York, has just celebrated the anniversary of founding his business with the opening of the $1,000,000 John David Building at Broadway, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, facing Greeley Square.

The new building, located where Mr. David opened his second store in 1909, houses the executive offices of the organization and a shop which occupies three floors and a mezzanine.

The interior is in Tudor and Georgian style and embodies reproductions of old English manors.

Modern ideas of shop planning have been embodied in the new building. Each department has its own floor, and little merchandise is on view in the sales rooms.

A group of Mr. David's boyhood friends from his home town, Pittston, Pa., congratulated him at the formal opening of the new establishment.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

John Birkner, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Clara L. Hall, Washington, D. C.
John M. Hall, Washington, D. C.
Daniel H. Goodnow, West Medford, Mass.
Ruth Cummings, Highland Park, Mich.
William E. Mendennall, Detroit, Mich.
Ida-May Mendenhall, Detroit, Mich.
Arthur R. Mendennall, Detroit, Mich.
Lina Gebhardt, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kate Cramer, Indianapolis, Ind.
H. W. Cramer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Maude Scherer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Rudolph A. Scherer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Florence Webber, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Austin J. Elliot, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Frankie Morton Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Hartman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Anna K. Hunt, Queens Village, N. Y.
Miss Louise A. Hunt, Queens Village, N. Y.
G. Heney, Queens Village, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence A. Gane, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Edna J. Floyd, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jane Hathaway, Newtonville, Mass.
Miss Fleda Chamberlain, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Humphrey, Independence, Kan.
Eloise Humphrey, Independence, Kan.
Miss Laura Lois Dorman, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Mary A. Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.
George W. Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Irene G. Sachs, Chicago, Ill.
L. L. Sachs, Chicago, Ill.
Lorraine Edith Sachs, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth Louise Sachs, Chicago, Ill.
Madolyn Fritzi Sachs, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Alice Cortright, Marshall, Mich.
Miss Miriam Cortright, Marshall, Mich.
Miss Merrilyn Cortright, Marshall, Mich.
Miss Anna Ritter, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. F. E. Whiteley, Los Angeles, Calif.
F. E. Whiteley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Estelle Main, Peoria, Ill.
Howard H. Main, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Grace S. Kilmer, Hudson, N. Y.
Miss Marion A. Fisk, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Maud E. Fisk, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Oldham, Fairhaven, Mass.
J. Henry Larson, Milton, Mass.
Mrs. Mildred L. Larson, Milton, Mass.
Warren H. Larson, Milton, Mass.
Lilla B. Larson, Milton, Mass.
Walter E. Larson, Milton, Mass.
Miss Dora S. Portway, Bromley, Eng.
Mrs. A. M. Stokes, London, Eng.
Mrs. Elva J. Carrier, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith S. Fuess, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Bessie T. Allen, Chicago, Ill.
Mary Gilhooly, Beverly, Mass.
Mrs. J. Cunningham, Everett, Mass.
Mrs. Florence M. Key, Chicago, Ill.
John Ellen Walker, Austin, Tex.
Lolo L. Cox, Denton, Tex.
Mary Held Roh, Hartings, Mich.
William Roh, Hartings, Mich.
Olga Roh, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Catherine Held, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mrs. Theresa H. Masecar, Toronto, Can.
Miss Maude Masecar, Toronto, Can.
O. S. Jeffries, Alliance, Ohio.
Julia F. Cannon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hazel Wells, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mabel Tyler, Indianapolis, Ind.
Louise P. Sheldon, Minneapolis, Minn.
Minnie Egler, Philadelphia, Pa.
T. S. Wells, East Orange, N. J.
Maud M. Wells, East Orange, N. J.
Evon P. Wells, East Orange, N. J.
Raymond E. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.
K. M. Mitchell, Ithaca, N. Y.
Richard B. Gardner, Lakemont, N. Y.
J. H. Hawkins, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. J. H. Hawkins, Chicago, Ill.
Milton Sloane, New York City.
Mrs. Milton Sloane, New York City.
Edwin R. Anderson, Naugatuck, Conn.
Minnie W. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Winfred S. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Florence White Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Carolyn D. Tayler, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ENDURANCE FLIERS FORCED DOWN

CHICAGO (AP)—The plane "Chicago We Will," in which Russell Mossman and C. E. Steel were seeking an endurance flight record, was forced down after having been aloft 290 hours and 57 minutes. Magneto trouble forced the descent.

The fliers lacked 129 hours 35 minutes and 30 seconds of equaling the record set by Forest O'Brine and Dale S. Jackson in the St. Louis plane, Robin.

AIR-RAIL WILL CUT TIME TO MEXICO CITY

KANSAS CITY (AP)—A new international air-rail combination, bringing New York and Mexico City within two business days of each other, is announced by the Universal Aviation Corporation. The service will be inaugurated Sept. 8.

The schedule calls for a flying time of 67 hours and 15 minutes on the westward trip, with an overnight stop at Brownsville, Tex. The return trip will be made in 49 hours and 5 minutes, with no overnight stops.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used (in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 10

Aviation

"Roads of the Sky" (WEAF Chain). F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, tells what the War Department is doing for its development. 7 p. m.

Band

Edwin Franko Goldman's Band (WJZ Chain). "Toreador's Song" from "Carmen" and Sousa march. 8 p. m.

Dramatic Sketch

"The Wanderers" (NBC Pacific). Tom and Dick find adventures on the borders of the Mediterranean. 2 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room (WEAF Chain). Overture to Coleridge Taylor's "Song of Hiawatha." 6 p. m.
William F. Wirges directs (Eveready—WEAF Chain). Light compositions and popular melodies. 9 p. m.
Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" and selection from same composer's "Blue Beard." 11 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Liners" (Savannah-WJZ Chain). Harold Sanford, director. 6:30 p. m.
Victor Arden's orchestra (WEAF Chain). George Gershwin is well represented. 8:30 p. m.
An Irving Berlin group (Johnson and Johnson-WJZ Chain). Marjorie Horton, soprano soloist. 9 p. m.
Syncomaties (Williams-WJZ Chain). Josef Koestner directs large novelty orchestra. 10 p. m.
Eskimos (Clicquot Club—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Harry Reser refreshes the ear with gay banjo playing and clever direction. The dogs are warming up for the winter's work. 10 p. m.
Bill Scotti's Manger Orchestra (WEAF Chain). The popular "Little Show" tunes again featured. 12 midnight.

Vocal and Instrumental

Lee Sims, pianist (Montgomery Ward-NBC Chicago Studio). Tenor duet and orchestra too. 12 noon.
Rudy Wiedoeft (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Famous saxophonist returns to air with C. A. Earl orchestra. 10:39 p. m.
Vaudeville artists (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF Chain transcontinental). 11 p. m.

A clear field ahead with Cunningham RADIO TUBES on duty

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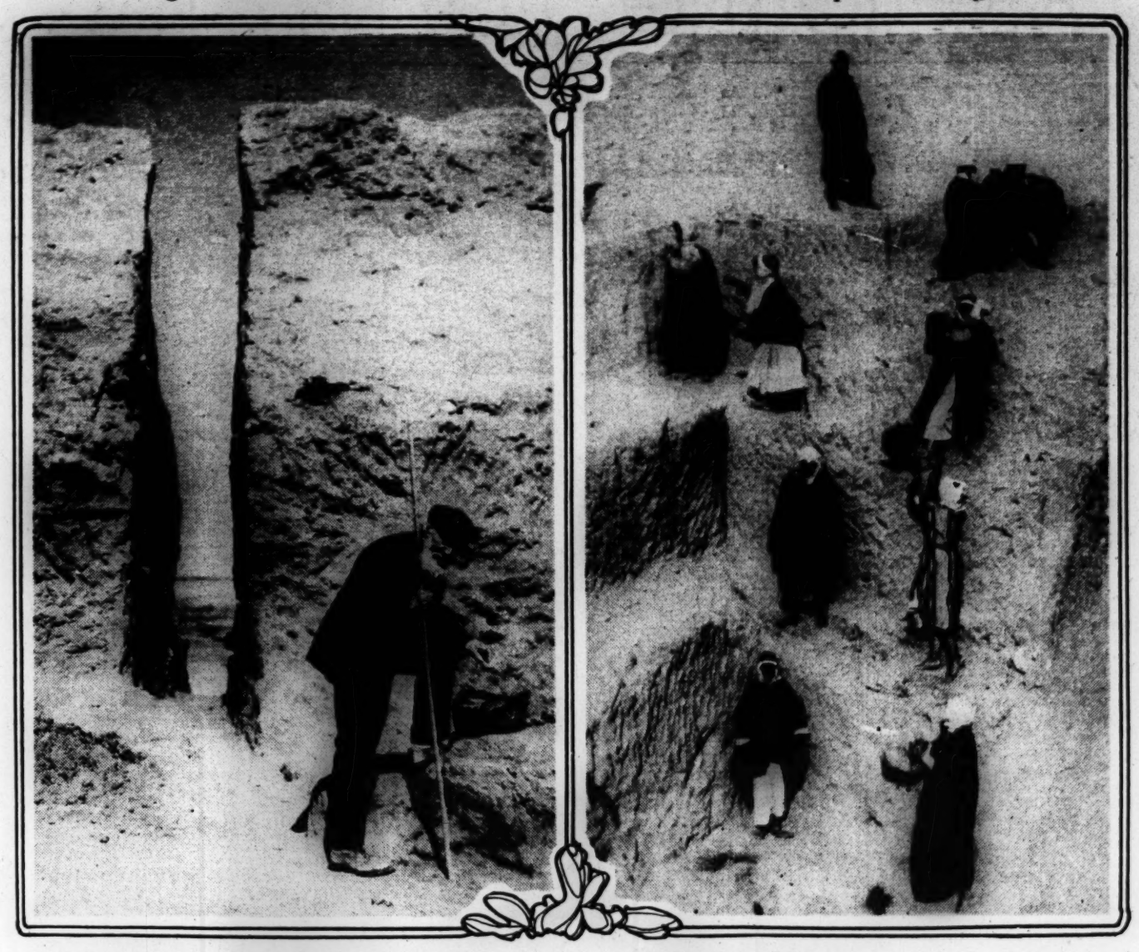

Left—Sir Flinders Petrie Prying Into the Secrets of the Sandy Wilderness of Southern Palestine. Right—Basket by Basket the Sands Are Relayed Up and Away From the Ancient Walls by 400 Bedawy Workers.

Imposing, Innocent-Looking Hill Gives Up Forgotten City of Judah

In Fact, Five Cities, One on Top of Another, Have Been Uncovered and Recorded by Sir Flinders Petrie of the British School of Egyptian Archæology

This is the last of three articles on important excavations being carried on in Palestine by three different archæological expeditions. The writer of the following article visited Sir Flinders Petrie during the last season, and supervised the making of a cinematograph film illustrating the work of digging and discovery at Tell Fara.

By RICHARD ST. BARBE BARKER

Jerusalem

"HOW do you know where to dig?" most people ask when the conversation turns to excavation. It is a difficult question to answer, and to look at the flat and sandy wilderness of south Palestine, it seems a miracle that anything is ever found. Certainly "flare" has much to do with it, but there are external clues which may lead to the discovery of an ancient site. Pottery is a good guide; little fragments lie on the surface, and their date can be estimated quite accurately. It was the pottery shreds which led to the discovery of Tell Fara, where the British School of Egyptian Archæology under Sir Flinders Petrie has been working for two seasons.

Tell Fara may perhaps be identified with one of the forgotten towns of Judah, mentioned in Joshua as Bethpelet. It is an imposing mound overlooking the Wadi Ghuzzeh. From the top the view extends to the Judean hills and Beersheba on the east, westward the sea is just hidden, while to the south a faint blue haze is Sinai; to the north a rough track crosses the plain to Gaza, the nearest town of importance 18 miles away.

The news that there is work to be had soon brings the scattered tribesmen of the south to the Tell. In a week from the expedition's arrival, sand is being shoveled into baskets and pitched down the precipitous slope of the mound.

Careful Digging

As the work goes on brick walls appear and must be carefully followed by experienced workmen, pots may be found and the fragments must be collected and fitted together. Scarabs are welcome discoveries, both to the Bedawy who get "bakshish" on each one they find, and to the excavators, who hope for some king's name, which may be a valuable dating point. When beads are found, the sand near by is sifted by some keen-eyed child, who profits, sometimes to the extent of several shillings, on the finds. There is great competition for this job.

The men are graded according to their skill and experience, and the school is collecting a fine body of picked workers who are intelligent and enthusiastic.

Five cities have been uncovered and recorded at Tell Fara, each built on the débris of the preceding one. Elaborate defense systems protected the town from attack. Before the time of Abraham, the Hyksos had made a trench 80 feet wide, descending into a deep ditch which was too steep to rest upon. Would-be invaders, who rashly tried to climb the slope and were wounded by the archery of the inhabitants, rolled into the gully at the bottom of the trench, from which they could not extricate themselves.

A section 30 feet deep was cut to the west of the mound, in order to trace the Hyksos trench. The sand was removed by a chain of boys standing on the steps of the section; these were made to prevent the walls falling in.

It was a great surprise to find that tombs of a slightly later period, perhaps contemporary with Tut-Ankh-Amen, had been cut in the slope of the Hyksos trench. Careful work revealed a large tomb, 30 feet below ground surface. Inside were several burials, and with them were many pots and scarabs. The former were of types previously unknown at Tell Fara, but they are typically Ægean, and so, for the first time, traces have been found of Western instead of Eastern influence.

When South Palestine was ruled by the Egyptians, they built a fine residency at Tell Fara. Walls were plastered over and corners rounded off in the modern way. This building was burned to the ground, and there is reason to believe that it was done by the Israelites, as part of Joshua's campaign, when "he smote cities from Kadesh Barnea even unto Gaza."

A later town, built when Shishak, King of Egypt, invaded Palestine, is fortified by a wall 22 feet thick, so that at all times the inhabitants added to the natural strength of their position by building "vast and strong walls."

The activities of 400 Bedawy workers are superintended by four or five excavators, with Sir Flinders Petrie at their head. No native overseers are employed, so there is close cooperation and good will between excavators and men. Professor Petrie measures and plans the buildings and tombs himself. All his records, as well as the British School of Egyptian Archæology's share of the finds, have been shown at University College, Gower Street, London.

Much remains to be done at Bethpelet and other sites in South Palestine. The British School of Egyptian Archæology owes the success of last season's work to public support, and relies for the future on those who want fresh light on early history to dispel those mists of uncertainty and armchair criticisms which challenge the veracity of the Bible.

It is interesting to note that the professor has identified this site with Beth-pelet of Bible records, and it was from this place that King David recruited half of his famous bodyguard.

Sir Flinders Petrie is the father of modern scientific archæology and for the last 48 years has been discovering for us the secrets of the sandy wilderness, reconstructing the history of past civilizations and greatly extending our knowledge of earlier times. His last discoveries at Tell Fara are not the least important, as they form a valuable link in establishing Israel's traditional history. And, while being of great importance to the archæologist and student, to the Christian world they are of supreme interest.

SOUTH CAROLINA PLANS ADVANCE OF EACH COUNTY

Development of Resources of Every Character to Be Promoted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A county unit of the South Carolina Natural Resources Commission is to be organized here Aug. 30, according to W. W. Smoak of Waterboro, member of the commission.

The purpose of the body is to promote the development of South Carolina in every county by perfecting machinery through which it shall be able to function properly. It is recommended that there shall be selected a director in each county, who may be the county agent or home demonstration agent, and that there shall be established a county commission, not to exceed in number the number of townships in the county, and that the membership of the county commission shall be composed of either men or women, to be selected at a meeting to be held in the fall of the farm and home demonstration agents in each county.

The agricultural and livestock resources of the State are to be promoted and their production increased. The commission is to encourage the development of all natural resources, such as forestry, with a view to preserving and increasing the timber supply, and the development of the mineral resources. To encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises is also included in the purpose of the organization.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Nancy Everett, Decorator

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

THE Everetts watched the building of the new porch with much interest. "This is going to be a fine place to play on hot afternoons," observed Betty, with satisfaction. "It will always be shady here."

"This isn't going to be a playroom," said Nancy sharply. "This porch is going to be attractive! You can't clutter it all up."

"I don't want to clutter it up," said Betty, "but I think it would be nice to play—"

"Well, it wouldn't," interrupted Nancy, "this porch is going to be dainty and—"

"Oh, say, Nancy," said Jerry, looking a bit apprehensive, "isn't there going to be a couch or swing or something comfortable for us and for the fellows when they come?"

"Where do you think a swing is coming from?" demanded Nancy crisply.

"Well, I thought maybe—secondhand, you know. I could donate that, I guess."

"We're not going to have any secondhand swings here," said Nancy in a horrified tone. "Mother said I could fix this porch up as I wanted to, and I have a beautiful plan for it." Jerry was only teasing, she supposed. He always was. And yet he looked disappointed, too.

"I suppose you'll have it so stiff and proper nobody'll ever want to sit out here," jeered Bobs. "I was going to offer to put up some shelves for you, but if nobody can play here or even sit out here, I don't want a thing to do with your old porch."

"I don't want you to, either," said Nancy hotly. The family never seemed able to understand her desire to have things done properly.

Green Paint

She ran upstairs and began the work of blending her paints to get just the cool, fresh green she wanted for painting the old wicker chairs.

The chairs were not easy to paint. "Jerry might offer to help. He'd know how," she thought. She forgot the decided way in which she had declined Jerry's suggestion about the swing. When the furniture was painted, Nancy set to work on the cushions. She made them of black pebbled oilcloth, with gayly colored transfer patterns. When they were finished they were really charming she thought approvingly.

She carried them down to the porch, feeling a trifle abused that no one was interested enough to be on hand to help. Then she brought down the little painted table, spread it with the strip of decorated oilcloth she had made for it, and set a bowl of flowers on it. "It looks all right," she murmured, "but it does seem a little bare." She arranged and rearranged the chairs and table, but she was not satisfied with the results.

Bobs and Betty had come in to inspect it, and Betty remarked, "Well, I don't care if we can't play here. It doesn't make you feel much like playing anyway."

"I wouldn't bring one of the fellows out here. It's only fit for grown-up people paying calls," said Bobs, with disgust in his voice.

The two raced off, and as Nancy stood looking at her efforts the tears came to her eyes. Her mother, who had come out to see what it looked like, asked gently, "Doesn't it quite suit, dear?"

"Oh, no," said Nancy despairingly. "It looks like—oh, like a waiting room in a summer hotel."

Laughter and Advice

"Oh, no," said Mrs. Everett, turning to Nancy with dancing eyes, but with a sober face. "You haven't any old magazines on the table."

The two looked at each other and burst out laughing. Then Nancy said, "Mother, you seem to have a knack for making things homelike. How do you do it?"

"Well," said Mrs. Everett, "I'll tell you, dear. I just try to make things as comfortable as I can for everybody."

Nancy thought for a moment. "But if I did that, it would mean I'd have to have a table for Betty to play at, and perhaps a little chair, and a place where Bobs could work on his airplanes and things, and a big old swing or couch or something for Jerry and his friends to sprawl around on, and a deep chair of some kind for father—"

"That begins to sound like a porch that the whole family would enjoy," said her mother, "and it will give you something to exercise your ingenuity on, too, for we haven't many of those things."

"But, mother, that isn't the kind of a porch I'd planned at all," wailed Nancy.

"Do you like this?" asked Mrs. Everett, indicating the present stiff arrangement.

"The other would be better," admitted Nancy. "But, mother, I—the others offered to help at first, and I wouldn't take their suggestions. Do you think they'll be interested now?"

"Try them and see," suggested Mrs. Everett. "I believe they would."

Nancy swallowed hard. Then she gave a resolute nod. "Bobs," she called, "and Betty;"

Something in their sister's voice made Bobs and Betty come flying to the porch, their faces expectant, and Mrs. Everett wisely slipped away.

"I don't like this porch any better than you do," began Nancy. "I want to make it homelike. If you had a little table and chair here, Betty, and could bring your friends and play here whenever you liked, would you pick up all the clutter you made?"

"Oh, I would," said Betty earnestly. "Nancy, we could bring down the little table and chair in our room."

"So we could," said Nancy brightening. "I'd paint them—how would you like a pretty rose color? That would blend in nicely with the green furniture."

"I'd love it," said Betty, jumping up and down excitedly.

"And Bobs, I'd like to have a place for you to work, too," said Nancy, half afraid he would jeer. He did nothing of the kind, however.

"I could make a little bench for myself to work at," he said. "I'd paint it any color you liked, Nancy—something not too much like a girl," he added hastily.

"A nice brown stain would be all right," said Nancy thoughtfully. "Make it to fit right here, Bobs, where you'd get good light."

"What's this?" Jerry's tone was astonished as he stepped into the porch, and his astonishment deepened as Bobs and Betty eagerly explained the new plan.

"And about that swing," said Nancy, flushing a little and speaking very fast so that Jerry would have no opportunity to tease, "I'd be glad if you'd see about it, Jerry. If you'd get one, I'd cover it with some splashy cretonne."

Jerry gave a low whistle, and Nancy hurried on, "The porch isn't a bit nice as it is, and I do want it—well, homelike and comfortable."

"Oh, that's fine!" Jerry looked at her with new approval. "I'll tell you, Sis, I think I know where I can get the swing, and I'll fix up some lights for you, too, out here. I know how to wire lamps, you know, and if you'd make some shades—"

"Oh, yes!" There was new eagerness in Nancy's tone, and Mrs. Everett smiled to herself as she saw the four go away together, all talking at once.

"Why, Nancy," said Betty, when they took her little table and chair out of the bedroom. "There will be room now for that dressing table you've been wanting to make."

"Why, there will, sure enough," agreed Nancy, but for the present she was too interested in the porch to give the dressing table any very connected thought.

By the end of vacation the porch was finished, and the Everetts looked at it with satisfaction. Nancy's original furnishings had been supplemented by the rose-colored chair and table for Betty, a big, comfortable swing, with gay cretonne upholstering and pillows, a slip-covered sleepy hollow chair for father, and Bob's work bench and stool. There was a low reading table, too—one that they had found in the attic and that Bobs had cut down to a more suitable size and shape. There were jaunty lamps and a gayly covered stool or two.

An Enthusiastic Family

"It's the nicest porch I ever saw!" Betty's admiration knew no bounds.

The rest of the family were enthusiastic in their praise, too.

"You ought to enter it in the porch contest the Daily News is running," said Jerry.

"Oh, that's only for the very fancy porches," said Nancy, shaking her head and laughing as she looked at the homemade furniture and amateur upholstering.

"This is a fancy porch," said Bobs stoutly.

"I believe," said Mrs. Everett, "they are interested in seeing what can be done at small expense, as well as in seeing the effects that can be procured with abundant means."

"Enter it just for fun, Nan," urged Jerry, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett exchanged pleased glances as they noticed the new comradeship that had sprung up between these two.

It was Miss Bergson, the art teacher, who rang the Everetts' doorbell excitedly a few weeks later. "Nancy, my dear!" she cried, when Nancy opened the door. "I just saw it in the paper, and I was so proud and pleased. I wanted to be the first to congratulate you. It was such a surprise to me. You didn't tell me about it."

"About what?" asked the bewildered Nancy, while the other Everetts listened in as much astonishment as Nancy herself.

"The prize for the porch! The prizes were announced in this evening's paper, just out. Fifty dollars for the third prize, you know, and you won it. Now let me see the porch!"

Jerry led the way proudly. "Nancy's some interior decorator—or exterior decorator, or whatever you'd want to call it, isn't she?" he said with brotherly pride.

"Why, this is beautiful—charming and simple and homelike—one feels like sitting right down and staying here," said Miss Bergson. "Why didn't you tell me about it and get credit for it in your course? I had no idea you could do anything like this! None of the girls have done anything at all like this!"

"Why—why," stammered Nancy, "I didn't think it was the kind of thing you meant. This doesn't show my own individuality much—it's a family room and everybody helped."

"But Nancy bossed the job and managed everything so it would come out all right," said Jerry.

"It is a family room, indeed," said Miss Bergson, "and you have done well to let it express the family's individuality—not your own, alone. That's the secret of true decoration, and you seem to have learned it so well you deserve the highest grade I can give you. You 'bossed the job' to good purpose and I'm proud of you."

"Fifty dollars!" said Bobs. "What will you do with all that, Nancy?"

"Something for all of us," said Nancy promptly, "because we all helped. There's room for a tennis court back there. How would it do to use the $50 for that?"

"First," said Betty firmly, "you must take out enough to make your dressing table, and for a mirror and cretonne."

"Yes, and I'll make you any kind of a table you want," said Bobs.

"And I'll wire those little lamps you want for it," added Jerry.

Nancy looked around with her shining eyes. She had always thought her sister and brothers weren't interested at all in her little air castles and desires. "I certainly was mistaken," she thought to herself. "As soon as I begin to get interested in making things pleasant for them they began to get interested in making things pleasant for me, too—the dears!"

"That will be fine," she said, eagerly. "But first of all let's go down and plan a place for our tennis court."

The Goldfinch

"PER-CHIC-O-REE, per-chic-o-ree," with happy abandon, comes the sweet ringing note of that joyous little songster, the goldfinch as, in company with some hundred or more, he flits, with a curious bounding flight, over the lawn.

Clothed in bright yellow with black trimmings, he is known to many as the wild canary, though his fondness for thistle seeds, has won for him another title—that of the thistlebird. In Alabama he is sometimes called the lettuce-bird.

In winter, garbed in a brownish dress which gives small clue as to his real identity, one finds him feeding upon the seeds of the birch and the button bush; in the spring it is the ragweed that draws his attention, while in the fall, when he pauses in his flight from Canada to the Gulf, it is interesting to see him seated atop a huge sunflower head, feasting upon the oily seeds and looking much like a drop of gold against a background of sepia. All through the year it is seeds that form his principal food.

Of a sociable nature, he is never separate from the flock, even during the mating season. Nesting much later than most birds, he leisurely idles along the way in his northern flight, sometimes remaining for several weeks in one place. But having arrived in southern Manitoba, central Quebec or Newfoundland, his yellow-crowned mate (only the males are blacked-crowned) sets up housekeeping in a deep-cupped cozy nest made of fine grasses, bark lining and moss, and lined with the tenderest plant downs.

In July and sometimes even late in August, four or five pale bluish eggs are laid. Frequently the baby birds are not over six weeks old when the flock begins its migration to the south.

When, in their northern flight, the birds remain for several weeks in one locality, it sometimes happens that several of their number stay behind. Thus in the last few years they have been found nesting as early as May in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Georgia.

A Puzzle for the Cosmos Club

IT WAS mother's turn to lead the meeting of the Cosmos (wide world) Club, made up of the five congenial members of the Rolland family, who got together every Monday evening to learn about the familiar and unfamiliar people and places of the world.

"At our last meeting," began Mrs. Rolland, "father took us in our imaginary good ship Travelore, for a long make-believe voyage to far-away Abyssinia, in east-central Africa. Tonight, however, in addition to your paper and pencils, you will need only your United States maps, for I shall try to offer an interesting subject right here in our own country."

"That means we're going to 'See America First' this evening," father commented, unfolding his map.

A Famous State

"My river is a well-known river in a very famous state," continued Mrs. Rolland. "I might mention that nearly every stream in that state flows in the general direction our river takes, and all eventually find their way into a great body of water familiar to all of us."

"Is it a long or a short river?" queried Roberta.

"Measured on a straight line from its source to its mouth, its length would be approximately 500 miles."

"Are there any big ships or steamers on it?" asked Raymond.

"No, I believe it is not considered a navigable stream," his mother answered.

"Just about deep enough for our good ship Travelore," remarked father, smiling.

"Perhaps if I tell you something of the state it's in, you will find it easier to recognize the river," Mother said. "The state is far from small—in fact, it's about 265,000 square miles in area—and contains nearly 250 counties.

"And here's another clue, that should make the solution easy," continued Mother. "The river's name is also the name of one of the United States."

"It can't be Mississippi—it's not long enough," said Roberta.

"Ohio won't do, either," Raymond added.

"I'm about ready to be told what all those little black squares mean," announced Father. "Maybe there's a clue in them."

Horizontal Clues

"They're full of clues," asserted Mother, "and I'll tell you what they are. I noticed that the letter O seems to predominate, so I placed a few—but not all—of the O's in their proper places.

"Considering first the horizontal row of squares at the top, we find it represents a word of 4 letters, spelling the state's most valuable mineral. Just beneath it, a horizontal word of 6 letters gives us the name of the principal farm crop.

"The horizontal word in the third row is the name of a river port (indicated by dot number 3 on the map). The fourth horizontal word discloses the state's leading manufacturing city, important as a transportation, oil refining and packing center (see dot 4 on the map). Beneath it, reading horizontally, is the name of a famous stream.

"Horizontal word number 6 gives the state's capital, which I've shown by the same number on my illustration. The seventh horizontal row names the state's largest commercial and financial center (indicated by dot number 7). The eighth, and last, horizontal spells a very important port, named for a famous general."

"But what do the vertical rows represent?" queried father.

"In the first full vertical row of 8 letters, you will discover the name of the river itself," answered Mrs. Rolland. "And next to the extreme right, you'll find a vertical word of 5 letters, which spells the state our river is in."

"I have the name of the valuable mineral, at the top!" exclaimed Roberta presently.

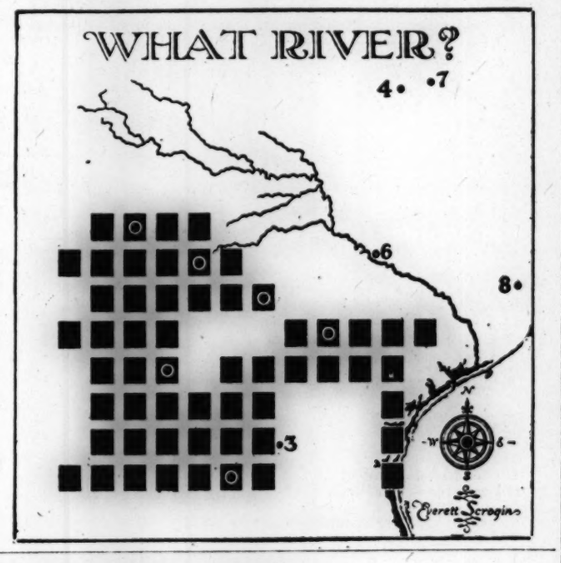
"I feel sure I know the principal farm crop, just below it," stated Raymond, "but the third word isn't easy."

"Now, that river could hardly be anywhere on the west coast," reasoned Father, "because it flows to the southeast. Still, it might be in the Great Lakes region."

Little Benny had been very quiet, but very busy all this time. While the others were puzzling over the proper letters to fit the rows of little squares, Benny made a careful copy of the river on a small piece of paper. With this he started 'way up at one of the very top corners of the United States—the coast of Maine—and moved downward, searching eagerly for a river that matched his copy:

Suddenly he gave a victorious shout. "I've found it! I've found it! Here it is in the state of ——, and its name is ——!"

[Editor's Note: The name of the river Benny found, which is the correct solution to the puzzle, will be in next Thursday's issue of the Monitor.]



The Mail Bag

Glasgow, W. 2, Scotland

Dear Editor:

I feel the time has come for me to join with my brothers and sisters the world over in gratitude for our international daily newspaper — the Monitor. It is the only newspaper which comes to our home, and each of us finds infinite pleasure in using and putting into practice as far as possible the clean, wholesome news it contains.

I have had the great privilege of being brought up in Christian Science and of having a Sunday School training since I was 4 years old, and for this I shall always be grateful. Though I have been educated in this city, Ceylon is my birthplace, and they say people from abroad have a wandering spirit. I have a great love for other lands.

I am 19 and call myself a "Craftswoman," art being my greatest pleasure. I should be delighted to correspond with any girl, young or old and from any part of the world. With many more thanks for the Mail Bag and love to Mr. Scroggins, I remain yet another Mail Bagger.

Christian L.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with some boy of my age anywhere in the world, especially from Africa, Australia, or anywhere in America. I am 15 years old and live in Berlin, the capital of Germany. I have studied the English language three years and the French language five years.

I should be glad to tell of Germany's climate, towns, and country. I soon hope to have friends in those countries which I mentioned. I am very fond of drawing and sports.

With many thanks to you, dear Editor, for the Mail Bag.

Gerhard K.

Liverpool, England

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank you very much for printing my letter in the Mail Bag for through it I have gained six pen friends, and one of them lives in Yorkshire, England, so I may have a chance to see her sometime.

I will now tell you how I found or saw my letter in the Mail Bag. My sister was looking through it to find a correspondent one day, when she saw a letter headed Liverpool, England and she said, "I think I shall write to this girl," and on looking at the girl's name found it was my letter.

We have just returned from a fortnight's holiday at Rhyl, North Wales. Rhyl is a seaside resort at the mouth of the River Clwyd. Near Rhyl is Kinmel Bay. On Thursday a Norwegian steamer carrying timber cast anchor in Kinmel Bay, and of course there were many eager spectators. Whilst watching the steamer the onlookers were surprised to see a large shark which had been washed up by the sea.

At Rhyl there is an amusement park, Marine Lake. During the Jamboree, for three days, 500 scouts visited Rhyl each day and they were allowed to go to all the amusements at the Marine Lake free.

One night we went to Broncho Bill's Circus and enjoyed it very much. There were some wonderful acrobats and performing elephants and ponies. At the end of the performance Broncho Bill and some of his friends, dressed as cowboys gave displays of whip throwing and cracking and also showed the different methods of using the lasso.

I should very much like to hear from girls somewhere near my own age (14) anywhere in the world. Will you please print my sister Peggy's name in list of people wanting correspondents; she is 12 years old.

Dorothea C.

[Peggy will find her name in today's list, Dorothea.—Ed.]

Hamburg, Germany.

Dear Editor:

I was very pleased when I learned that there is a possibility for young people, who have not any conection with America, to get in touch with others in that attractive country.

I should be very glad if you would be so kind and publish my lines giving me an opportunity to find some clever progressive girls who would like to enter into correspondence with me. I am 19 years of age and living in Hamburg, where I am employed in an import and export house. Should anybody be interested to communicate with me, she may write either in German, English, Italian, French or Spanish.

I hope to be successful with my first attempt to have a correspondence with America. Else G.

[Else offers quite a selection in the way of languages and certainly should not lack correspondents—Ed.]

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Three cheers for the Monitor and all those who have made the Monitor available to us! We know no praise good enough to express our feeling toward it. I have used the Monitor a great deal in my school work and find it a wonderful help. The Home Forum, Art News, and Music of the World afford me much pleasure, for those are the subjects which I am most interested in. I paint quite a lot, I am a city-qualified athlete, also play both violin and piano, having played the former instrument for six years. I also take a deep interest in nature because it is so closely connected with art and music.

Philadelphia is a beautiful city and a most interesting place to live. We live in the newest suburban section and quite close to the beautiful boulevard and the dazzling million-dollar swimming pool. The Delaware River Bridge, Fairmount Park, Willow Grove Park, beautiful hotels, and the grand old historic parts of Philadelphia afford much sight-seeing, besides the famous Valley Forge of Revolutionary days.

I am 14 years old and should be delighted to write to girls in any part of the world. I have gained beautiful friendships so far and would love to have more pen pals.

Irma B.

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am writing you this letter from the salesroom, in the Publishing House. I have enjoyed going through the Publishing House and saw where Snubs and Waddles are printed. Mother and I also have had the pleasure of attending the Sunday services at The Mother Church.

Our home is in Minneapolis and we think it is a very beautiful city. We live on the drive that follows Minnehaha Creek into the Mississippi River. We have nine lakes in, or partly in, the city.

I should like to correspond with any girl my age. I am 12 years old, and interested in art, music, swimming, tennis and roller or ice skating. At art school I molded Snubs out of clay, and those who saw it thought it was a very good likeness.

Phyllis N.

The Hague, Holland

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank you for publishing my first letter. I have received 10 letters, mostly from the United States. I should like to correspond with girls all over the world, especially with girls in Egypt, or Japan, or Australia. I am 14 years old and speak Dutch, French, English, and German. I read every day Snubs and the Mail Bag. I like also very much the puzzles. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and like it very much. I am also very interested in aviation.

Nora R.

Mankato, Kansas

Dear Editor:

Mother takes all the periodicals and I enjoy them, especially the Monitor. I like Snubs and Waddles and have learned many interesting things from the Children's Page. I have one brother and three sisters, who also read the Monitor, and another little brother 4 years old.

We have just come home from our vacation and I had a lovely trip. This is my first letter to the Monitor, and I enjoy writing it. I should like to correspond with girls my age.

Shirley S.

Mr. H. W. L. of San Francisco, Calif., will be glad to send duplicate stamps of his collection to boys and girls who are interested in collecting stamps.

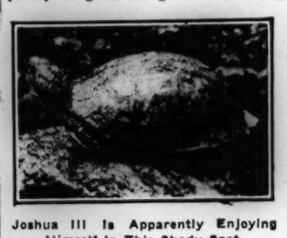
The following would like to receive letters:

Peggy C. (12), Liverpool, Eng.
Marisue C. (12), Glen Ellyn, Ill.—Exchange stamps and coins.
Shirley A. (13), Colorado Springs, Colo.
Helen H. (13), Brattleboro, Vt.—Interested in music and stamps.
Herta G. (14), Hamburg, Germany.
Kathleen B. (14), Portland, Ore.—Especially from Scotland, France and Boston, Mass.
Annelise S. (15), Hamburg, Germany.
Maria H. (15), Evanston, Ill.
Elinor L. (15), Dayton, O.
Geraldine J. (16), Richmond, Ind. (If you will send in your letter to Dorothy it will be forwarded, Geraldine.—Ed.)
Alma H. Beaverton, Ore.

My Pen of Box Turtles

By WILLIAM ALPHONSO MURRILL

BOX turtles are so interesting to watch that I always keep a few during the summer in a pen under my pine trees where they can roam about at will and have plenty of good things to eat. Being



Joshua III Is Apparently Enjoying Himself in This Shady Spot.

fond of mushrooms myself, my turtles are sure to be well provided with the best the season affords, and there is nothing they like better. If I wish to tame a newcomer in the shortest time possible, I feed him mushrooms.

There is no expense in keeping pets like these, for they eat such a variety of things that something can always be easily found to suit their fancy. In the woods, they live upon earthworms, caterpillars, berries and other wild vegetable and animal foods; so if I give them scraps from the table, apple cores, lettuce leaves, pieces of boiled egg, beef fat, or almost anything I happen to have, they are satisfied. But if I go to the woods and bring back a few nice, fresh mushrooms, they at once declare a holiday.

Easily Provided For

Suppose I wish to take a trip for a few days. I do not have to call on the neighbors to take care of my pets. I simply throw into the pen a few extra supplies and go my way with a light heart, knowing very well that they will either dig in the ground for what they need or wait patiently until my return. Time is no object to a box turtle.

Water they should have in a shallow pan where they can reach it without turning it over. They love to drink it, but not to bathe in it. Once a week I put each one in a basin and give him a good scrubbing, although he kicks and squirms as much as a seven-year-old boy. When I turn him loose, he scampers about the pen like a freshly-washed dog on a lawn.

It is good to see one drink, he takes it so deliberately and seems to enjoy it so thoroughly. While watching my turtles, I have come to the conclusion that most of us hurry through our days at too rapid a pace. Joshua III, for example, walks slowly up to the pan of water; looks at it awhile in pleasant anticipation; thrusts his head down deep and keeps it there perhaps several minutes while drawing in and swallowing the water; then pauses to look again at the fluid from which he has derived so much pleasure.

Before leaving the pan, he will slowly lift his right front leg and wipe the water from his right eye with a downward swipe, which is repeated on the left side with the left front leg, just as we sometimes see workmen use their sleeves on a hot day—only with much more deliberation.

One not familiar with the habits of a box turtle might imagine that an animal with such a bill would raise his head to swallow water, like a chicken, but he doesn't. In eating, too, the hooked beak would suggest the tearing of food by pulling upward like a hawk; but the box turtle puts his foot on a piece of apple and plows furrows in it with his lower jaw, while soft or brittle foods like mushrooms are simply taken between the jaws and broken into bits.

Box turtles notice the cold and heat much more readily than one

With a Turtle on Each Knee, This Lad Seems to Feel Quite at Home With His Pets.

would suppose, when the nature of their covering is considered. On chilly days they burrow partly into the ground or hide under trash to keep warm, concealing their head and legs, if nothing else; while on hot days they seek moist, shady places and hide in the same way. When the temperature does not suit them, they eat and drink little or nothing, but they break their fast with a will when the weather changes. I have seen a single box turtle consume three large mushrooms without stopping, after a cool spell lasting two or three days.

My box turtles differ a great deal in appearance, no two of them being enough alike to be confused. In size, shape, color, markings, color of eyes, attitude, and habit, each one is quite individual. There is a little one I have named "Baby," which measures only three inches across and is very frisky; then comes plump "Jemima," beautifully marked in yellow and with soft brown eyes; and another one about her size but so dark that she answers to the name of "Nigger."

Joshua III, however, is the largest of them all and has eyes equal in depth of color and brilliancy to the finest rubies. None of the others have eyes that can compare with his or with his strength, activity, aggressiveness, and appetite.

Before I go to Florida in the fall, and sometimes earlier, I turn my box turtles loose and let them enjoy a free life for a time before they burrow deep in the ground for the winter. Then, when I come back in the spring, I often pick up the same ones in the woods or they come around to pay me a visit and take a look at my menu.

Three different summers, I have found little ones from the same nest. The last one, picked up only a few days ago, is not very much larger than the first one, indicating that they grow slowly. The eggs of the Carolina box turtle, our common eastern species, have a thin, hard shell, and are laid in a hole in the ground and covered with soft earth or hidden beneath leaves and trash. After digging the hole and covering the eggs, the mother pays no more attention either to them or to her young, which must shift for themselves from the cracking of their shell.

Their Eggs

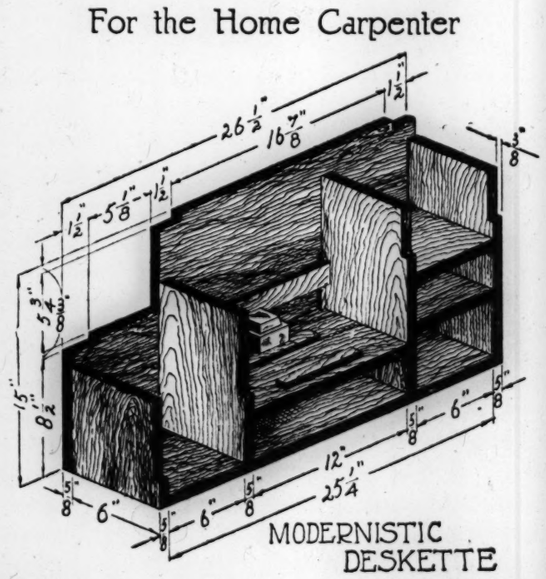
These eggs are elliptical in outline, about three-quarters of an inch thick and twice as long; and are buried three inches deep in soft, fairly dry soil. Although the shells are thin and brittle when newly laid, they become tough, leathery, and flexible before hatching. Each little turtle is armed with a horn-like projection, or "egg-pip," on the end of his beak with which to open the shell, and this disappears soon afterward.

Beginning at one end of the egg, the little fellow rips a hole with his egg-pip, pushes his beak and his head through, and then by moving the head back and forth and working with the front feet, makes the opening larger. After a few hours' labor, he has torn the shell open along one side; and, in about a day, has discarded it altogether.

Just at first, the baby box turtle cannot close its shell completely; but, even after it acquires this valuable art, it keeps in hiding instinctively, so that one rarely sees it before it is quite well grown. As a further protection, the shell has no pretty markings at this stage, but is dull brown with a light spot at the center of each scale. A little groove is added at the edge of the shell each year, but after 20 years these grooves are hard to count. Marks made on their shells remain, unless worn away.

When five years old, the box turtle is about three inches long. Actual records show that these animals live more than 60 years, growing more and more slowly with advancing age.

For the Home Carpenter



MODERNISTIC DESKETTE

JUST the place to keep school things so that they will be out of the way and yet ready for home work when the mood for that takes irresistible possession. The deskette may be made by anyone who can use the fundamental tools. It may be of any easily worked wood, even of boards from packing boxes if utility rather than fine finish is desired.

In making the project get out the bottom, ⅝x6x25¼ inches; four uprights, ⅝x6x7½ inches, 10¼ inches, 12¾ inches and 13⅜ inches long respectively. One back ⅝x15x26½ inches, one shelf ⅝x6x12 inches, two shelves ⅝x6x6 inches, two racks ¼x¼x4 inches, one rack ¼x1½x12 inches, two pieces for inkstand ¼x1x6 inches and one piece for pen rack ¼x⅝x6 inches.

Cut all pieces to given dimensions with all edges and angles square and true, and shape them as indicated. Smooth and sandpaper all exposed surfaces, but not the joints, that is, not the edges that fit against other pieces. Using 1½-inch No. 15 brads fasten ends to the bottom and partitions to the middle shelf, place the latter in position, fit end shelves and nail all, keeping back edges flush. Plane the back edges of the shelves and uprights so that the back will fit against them and nail the latter in place. Plane the front edges, fit racks and inkstands and fasten with 1-inch No. 16 brads. Set all nails below the surface, inspect carefully and remove all roughness. The deskette may be finished with stain, shellac and wax if a good grade of wood has been used in making it, or it may be lacquered in selected colors.

the Perplexing Problem
—and the Answer

Today the question of which school is best for one's child resolves itself into a question of specialized courses versus general ones, of the mechanical arts versus the decorative, of academics versus æsthetics.

When you are weighing the advantages of each, and they are many, let the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor help you. The Monitor prints the advertising of carefully investigated and accredited schools, so that the parent who uses the Monitor as a guide is always certain that the school he chooses for his boy or girl is one which merits his confidence.

Educational advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Our School and Camp Department is always glad to assist parents in the selection of schools for children, for boys and girls, for young men and women. Please feel free to write us.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

THE HOME FORUM

Farewell to Halfway House

THERE are some people who find it impossible to close the door even of a hotel bedroom where they have lodged for one night without some shadow of regret, some sense of final leave taking. I confess that I am one of them. How it is that four walls and a ceiling and a floor, quite undistinguished in appearance and certainly indistinguishable from a thousand other such that one has known, can capture even the smallest fraction of one's heart in the space of eight dark hours, I do not know; but probably we must suppose that the feeling for home is far more adaptable than we ordinarily take it to be. Just as a child can feel delightfully domestic in a snow hut that was made yesterday and will be gone tomorrow, or as a well-conditioned cat plants herself before the fire on a strange hearth rug and begins purring at once as though she had been there always, so we homeless wanderers lose no time in establishing relations with new Lares and Penates. Some indomitable and never discouraged instinct in us asks continually, as we flit from one hired room to another: "Is this the place in which I am to strike root at last? Shall I stay here forever? May it not be that this is exactly what I have been looking for all my days?"

Without wishing to be in the slightest degree sentimental about the matter I cannot help thinking that there is something rather pathetic in all this. Consider, in the first place, how recently we have taken to our present custom of hop-skip-and-jump. Already, to be sure, it seems perfectly normal and right to millions of us that if we do not happen to move on the first of May then of course we must do so on the first of September, but this has been a normal expectation, even in the cities of America, for only a few decades. Elsewhere and for thousands of years, "home" has been the place where one first saw the light, the place to which one returned in the evening after the day's work in neighboring fields, the place which the toil of one's fathers had sanctified and which the devotion of one's children would guard.

The memories of those millenniums of quiet home-keeping are not erased in a few decades; even in Chicago and New York City, where the movers' vans rumble steadily through all the year, we cannot erase them at once. And probably one reason why the vans rumble so steadily, one reason why we feel that we must move on the first of September if we have neglected to do so on the first of May, is that we have looked for a twelvemonth at the "furnished suite" or the "bijou flat" offered to the home-keeping instinct in lieu of the home we vaguely remember, it does not seem to be quite the same thing. One's fathers have not sanctified the "elegantly appointed apartments" by their toil, and even though they may look out on Riverside Drive one can hardly expect that one's children will guard them with devotion.

For another aspect of this pathos is seen in the strange substitutes that we offer to ourselves as homes, and in the hopeful courage with which they are for a time accepted. Even the lodging for a night, ten stories up and as though sustained in air by the rising roar of Broadway—the mere cell, with or without bath, for which we pay down our five dollars to a clerk—shares somewhat in that old affection. Do we not take the key from the latch in the morning with the faintest suggestion of a sigh, as though saying to ourselves: "Well, this is not, after all, the place?" Some of us do. I am quite sure, at least, that one of us does.

This is the train of thought I have followed while sitting for the last time, it may be, in a little al fresco, but which has been in some sense my home during the last three summers. My home, I say, in spite of the fact that there is a house near at hand which has served as a base of supplies; for here I have thought and read and written; at this rough table, which has one leg propped by a brick, I have sat through countless happy hours; here I have listened to the rain on the roof and to the rustle of leaves all about me, here I have heard the little cue owls calling through the dusk. My home, I say then, rightly. For what makes a home? Is it not the spot where the stationary foot of one's compasses always rests? Is it not just the center of one's operations, headquarters, and all that is conveyed by that rich and many layered word "focus"? Precisely. And here, during three peaceful beneficent summers, has been my focus, although I have had no hearth to give the word its full application. Here at this moment is home, "be it ever so humble." And in less than two hours I must leave.

Humble it assuredly is, as I think any home I shall ever care for must needs be. Last week I brought here a man who took in all of my poor appurtenances in one eyeful, yawned, and made at once for the door. The place said nothing to him. Why should it? He saw that walls and roof and floor were bare boards, that there were two windows which had evidently been borrowed from a barn, a long shelf containing some fifty books, a rickety table littered with papers, a bowl of nasturtiums on the table, two chairs—one hard and stiff, for work, and the other comfortable, for visitors—and a dilapidated chest of drawers, only two of which would open. Who could blame him for yawning? For he is accustomed to "elegantly appointed apartments," and he could not know that in this hut I have found a home. If I had tried to tell him what the place means to me, how he would have stared!

I have dignified this little building, which is really about the size of Thoreau's hut at Walden Pond, by the title, "Halfway House," partly because it stands halfway between my house and the country lane, but chiefly because I think of it as a symbol of the compromise I have tried to make here between solitude and publicity. It is neither so lonely as a cave in the mountains, nor so public as an office building, but stands between these extremes, as I wish to do, so that it might almost as well be called the House of the Golden Mean. An unmitigated hermit would find the place too easy of approach, and a person who depends upon constant social encounter would find it too remote. For me, therefore, it has been perfectly situated. The hut is shielded from the lane by a numerous squadron of birches, and also by one of those tall stanch English hedges, stiff with spires, that say so uncompromisingly to idle gazers that the persons inside have business of their own. On the other hand, the few persons who care to talk with me and whom I like to talk with have had no difficulty in finding their way to me. The yawner mentioned above strayed in, I admit, with no conversational intent or wishes, but, on the other hand, a Poet sat with me here for three hours last week, talking on and on into the twilight until we could not see each other's faces. Oh, yes, indeed, considering that there is no hearth to build a fire in, Halfway House is a perfect place for talking. I have had weeks and months of golden solitude in this place, and also I have had golden society.

On the day when I first sat down at this desk a butterfly came floating through one of the windows and alighted on my inkwell, as though to assure me of welcome. The trees have whispered about me here through every hour, and it would seem that a special skylark must have been commissioned to poise itself steadily from dawn to dark some three hundred feet above the roof and to shower song upon my labors. Lifting my eyes from the page I have been able at any time to gaze across ten miles of the White Horse Vale to the South Downs, azure with distance. Except for the sounds of wind and leaves and birdcalls, I have been surrounded here by a quietness miles deep, by that breathing natural stillness which is more and more precious in our modern world. And through this quietness what thoughts, what fancies and dim recollections have found their way to my door! Happiness that the king with all his palaces would not be wise to reject has not disdained this hut of unpainted boards, and peace that is not included among the "elegant appointments" of Fifth Avenue has somehow found the way in here and has remained for three long summers.

And now—so slowly have I set down these words, with such long pauses for remembrance—my two hours are over and it is time to go. To the one small meadow mouse beneath the flooring, who has been my only housemate I leave these sheltering walls, this peace, this golden mean between the world and the wilderness, this beloved home of mine. I have had many other homes, and I may have more in the future, but none has been and none can ever be more friendly. I close the window. In a moment the key will be in the lock, and then withdrawn. The last word, perhaps, that I shall ever write in Halfway House has now been written.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 8, Avenue de l'Opéra.
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Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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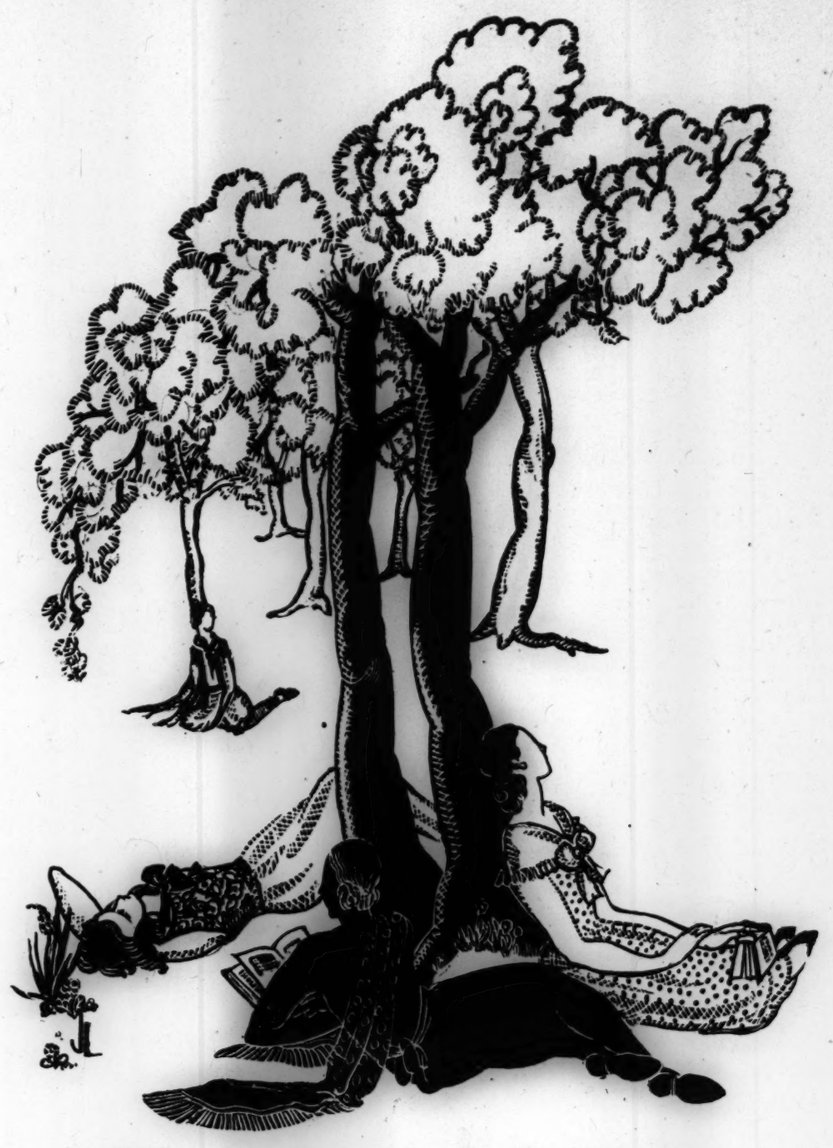
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



"Off With a Book and Far Away." From a Drawing by Janet Lucy Laing.

Riverboat

A riverboat at night
Is a fairyland afloat;
Enthroned on its own light
Is the brilliant riverboat.
Upon my roof I sit,
Between the dusk and night,
The land grows slow of wit
But pensive with delight.
The spangled waters glide,
How deep the pennants float;
What Sultan decked a bride
To match a river boat?

MARGERY MANSFIELD.

Furze

The beauty of the furze in flower—that special beauty and charm in which it excels all other plants—is an effect of contrast, and is a beauty only seen in the entire plant, over which the bloom is distributed. We see that in shape and size, and almost in colour, the blossom nearly resembles that of the broom, but the effect is far more beautiful on account of the character of the plant—the exceeding roughness of its spiny surface, the rude shapes it takes and its darkness, over which the winged flame-coloured blossoms are profusely sprinkled. And when we see many contiguous bushes they do not lose their various individual forms, nor do the blossoms, however abundant, unite, as is the case with the broom, into very large masses of brilliant colour.

I like to come upon furze-patch growing on a slope, to sit below it and look up over its surface, thrown into more or less rounded forms broken and roughened into sprays at the top, as of a sea churned by winds and cross-currents to lumpy waves, all splashed and crowned as it were with flame-coloured froth. With a clear blue sky beyond I do not know in all nature a spectacle to excel it in beauty. It is beautiful, perhaps above all things, just because the blossoming furze is not the "sheet of gold" it is often described, but gold of a flame-like brilliance sprinkled on a ground of darkest, harshest green. . . .

Perhaps the best aspect of the plant is that of the rough unreclaimed places where the high land slopes down to the cliff and the furze grows luxuriantly along the edges and slopes of the deep clefts or little ravine-like valleys, the beds of crystal, noisy little water-courses, peopled with troutlets no bigger than minnows. Here the rude, untamable plant has its wildest and most striking appearance, now in the form of a huge mound where several bushes are closely interwoven, and now growing separately like ancient dwarf trees, mixed with brown heath and grey masses of granite. Here, too, you may come upon a clump of dwarf blackthorn bushes thickly covered with their luminous, crystalline, white little roses, never looking so wonderful in their immaculate whiteness as when thus seen contrasted with the rough black and flame-colour of the furze.

Better still, you can here see the yellow and orange flame of the furze against the blue of the sea—a marvellously beautiful effect. I was reminded of a similar effect observed in a furzy place among the South Wiltshire downs a year before. It was one of those days when the cloud shadows falling on distant woods and hills give them a deep indigo blue. The furze was in full bloom and had a new and strange glory in my eyes when seen against this deep blue of the distant landscape.—From "The Land's End," by W. H. HUDSON.

His First Ship

The cavernous vault of the freight shed was dim and quiet as Albert made his way toward the gangplank of the silent ship. High overhead two or three lights that gleamed like dim stars held back the heavy flood of darkness with the thin barricade of their yellow light. Under his climbing feet the gangplank creaked and swayed, and before him the man on watch at the head of the plank loomed huge and shadowy in the faint glimmer of the bulkhead light, and his questioning voice came to Albert, low-toned and muffled as with the quietness of the immobile ship.

Before him, as he walked along the dull gleam of the deck, was the yellow oblong of the open fo'c'stle door, and sudden trepidation assailed him. He remembered all the stories he had heard of the trials of raw landsmen among his first fo'c'stle crowd, and the door in front of him lost something of its warm invitation.

Then, as he hesitated on the quiet deck, he saw all the lights of the city, like countless, restless fireflies; huge fireflies that gathered in strange clusters, or strung out in long glittering lines; all the lights that he had moved among for so long, and had never noticed until now. And as he looked they became suddenly aloof and strange. They were apart from him now, withdrawn, and alien. Where he stood was a place apart, a vantage point that would always be immutably detached from the lights of cities, nor ever draw near to them, nor mingle with them. And it came to him that this was where he belonged; from this moment he would ever look toward the lights, and walking among them would be a stranger amid their myriad, artificial suns. The cleft of yellow light before him that was the door was his shelter, and his dwelling place, and the thought was warm, and comforting, and encouraging.

He put his bag down inside the fo'c'stle door, and gazed about him silently, and saw, all around the bulkhead, the tiers of dark and empty bunks. Under a hanging electric lamp, a mess table, scrubbed to a dazzling whiteness, shone in the light, and at the end of the table was the lone occupant of the fo'c'stle, and as he looked upon him, Albert forgot his shyness, forgot the strangeness of his surroundings, and all the wondering doubts that had beset him.

For here before him was such a man as he never had seen before. With his wide shoulders propped against one of the bunks, he sat in the light of the hanging bulb, and his hair was like a shining, silvery crown, and his eyes that he turned toward Albert's entry were as blue as northern skies, or the far, deep waters where the flying fish whir upward from the ship's prow. And before the white venerability of his board, his huge hands held a set of knitting needles. And even as his eyes rested upon Albert the needles never ceased to click and flash in the light. He spoke, "You're the new hand? Well, that'll be your bunk over in the corner; the one under the hanging coat there."

His eyes followed Albert as he carried his bag to the bunk. "It's your first ship, isn't it? I thought so. Well, you'll get along all right. It's a good crew we have here. They're all ashore now, for we're sailing in the morning." And his voice was as warm and kindly as the mild gleam of his eyes.

From his seat on the edge of the bunk Albert watched him, and saw nothing incongruous or humorous in his task. The knitting needles flashed and winked, but behind them was the strong dignity and warm gravity of the man; and Albert knew, by the same instinctive knowledge that had come to him as he looked upon the lights of the town, that here was a man who typified all the men who had ever gone down to the sea. He might turn his hand to any task he wished, and vest it with dignity and worth. And looking about the empty fo'c'stle, Albert knew that here was the dominant figure among the men upon this ship, or any other ship upon which he might sail, for he was as much a part of the sea as the ships that sailed upon its waters. And seeing this, he was glad, with a sudden warm rush of gratitude, that this was his first ship. His introduction to the sea was already complete, though he had yet to sail out for his first time. He was the new hand, but he knew now what underlaid and constituted his profession.

When "Deephaven" Came Out

"Deephaven" came out in the spring between pleasant tan covers adorned with a bunch of cat-tails, and bore the inscription, "I dedicate this story of out-of-door life and country people to my father and mother, my two best friends, and also to all my other friends, whose names I say to myself lovingly, though I do not write them here." It sold well and brought her generous compliments from every one, and even gained a good deal of attention quite outside of the Boston circle. . . . But the praise she treasured most was contained in a letter she opened one morning in the middle of the summer:

Dear Friend:
I must thank thee for thy admirable book, "Deephaven." I have given several copies to friends, all of whom appreciate it highly, and I have just been reading it over for the third time. I know of nothing better in our literature of the kind, though it recall Miss Mitford's "Our Village" and "The Chronicles of Carlingford." I heartily congratulate thee on thy complete success and am

Very truly thy friend,
John Greenleaf Whittier.

Mr. Whittier! She had enjoyed what he had written so much ever since she was a child that she was overcome to know that anything she was able to do could please him! She grew more and more astonished as further compliments poured in upon her, and was pleased—in a way—and yet she confessed to Professor Parsons that she found it very hard to realize that all this praise belonged to her, and it all seemed very vague when she tried to take it in. She was almost a little sorrowful when she thought how she used to build castles in Spain about this very thing, and now that she found the castles in finer array than she had ever dreamed, she didn't seem to care so very much for them after all. She begged him not to think she was ungrateful, but the pleasure somehow was such a different pleasure. . . . But beneath every thought surged the warm glow that even if her book didn't half say the things she had tried, and didn't have any real "finish," at least she had made a beginning. She had done something of which her friends and family were proud.—From "Sarah Orne Jewett," by FRANCIS OTTO MATTHIESSEN.

Off With a Book

IT WAS "over the hills and far away"—to find beech woods, bluebells, and sunshine; to celebrate with friends and books the time of "somer ys i-cummin in."

It took so long to leave town by road. London was constantly reappearing for a last farewell! In Berkshire and Buckingham such a number of the names of the villages they passed, and those on the shop fronts (many of them Puritan) were those borne by the pioneers who sailed from England so long ago to people the New World. They gave the familiar names of old England to their new homes in lands that are no longer accounted strange, or so very distant.

In village and city, architecture records clearly the phases of history. In the woods the "immemorial elms" bear no such tale of changeful progress. Mother nature was heedless of their car, their talk of radio, but quietly gave them the freedom of her city of murmuring stillness, of mossy-slippered trees; and the liberty of her beech woods, to walk down fairy aisles of leafy gold.

Later—at ease in mossy hollows and against tree trunks, with the sun imprinting a dappled pattern onto softly colored gowns and wraps—out come the books! One of the party is roaming through "Green Mansions," seeing with Hudson how "the sunshine penetrated, subdued by the foliage to exquisite greenish-golden tints, filling the wide lower spaces with tender half-lights, and faint blue-and-gray shadows."

One lies in the russet leaves tracing the joyful pattern of each green spray as it spreads, golden in the sun against the shining sky; while the cuckoo flies low overhead from the wood to the open fields, shouting as he goes in his lusty springtime voice. The rich notes seem to soothe as no other wood sounds do, unless it is the gentle voices of the wood pigeons comforting each other in the cool green boughs. Cuckoo's voice seems one with the shimmer of heat over the distant grass and leads one into that perfect laziness which is still wide awake to note each change of direction, as the fluting voice calls from tree to tree, and then moves away over the fields; still wide awake enough to notice the acrobatic little caterpillars, newly hatched, come floating down on their airy threads in search of new homes and grassy food for their new-found caterpillar bodies.

And so the happy day passed into evening, and so, home, through the wood smoke and bluebells in a mingled haze.

Modernity

They call it Las Ondas—
The waves are its front door.
The blue of the water glasses
Imitates the ocean blue outside.

Someone begins playing La Paloma
Very softly, on the piano,
The oh, so obvious thing to do,
In a little Spanish restaurant,
Spanish only to the eye,
Quite Americanized as to food—
Where there is no red pepper!

Far, far out in the ocean,
A swimmer's head bobs about,
While he swims and swims—brave, happy.

The very decorative Señorita head waitress
Comes suddenly to our table.
She lights the red candle,
For the red sun has disappeared.
A few rays linger at the very front tables,
So she does not light their candles.

The little flower bouquets are gay,
Red and orange baby dahlias,
Purple centaureas.
The little bouquets on the dishes are gay,
Little Spanish imaginary flowers,
Orange and blue.
Like the awnings at the west windows.

We look about at the pleasant people.
Again the Señorita head waitress
Comes to our table, a candle in her hand.
She borrows a light from our candle—
We are to lend to a front table—
All the red sun rays are gone.

Now we anticipate the miles of Pacific shore,
Between us and our home.
We drive and await the moon.
A feeling makes us turn,
Look over our left shoulders.
There she is—round, huge, red,
She saw the sun set!
But presently, forgetting,
She becomes her own pale serenity,
And the ocean is a silver shimmer.

Slipping miles and shore,
Cliffs and light of moon,
Still lights of towns,
Moving lights of cars,
Still light and moving light
Of rolling moonlit surf.
Then, flash! That is the San Vincente light!
Flashing, flashing,
Casting gleaming arms of light
Out to sea, around and back,
Around and back repeated,
Out, around, and back.
Miles and slipping miles,
Then look! Its splendor
Set high in filigree of steel,
Supporting its importance,
A great round diamond of a moon,
One gleaming spherical facet!
Turning, turning, stately turning,
Speaking to the ships at sea,
And speaking specially to me,
Ah, specially I feel, to me!
Stretching white arms out to sea,
Stretching white arms out to me,
Ah, specially I feel, to me!

We wind and climb, descend and pass,
Homeward.
This was apogee!
Those gleaming arms of light,
That swinging spherical facet!

MYRTLE T. SUTHERLAND.

Doing Life's Work Aright

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO ONE understood better than Christ Jesus how important it is that one should have a right estimate of the privileges and responsibilities contingent upon so-called human life. At the early age of twelve, Jesus appeared to have some intimation of the great work he was to do, for he spoke of being about his Father's business. When John was baptizing in the river Jordan, beholding Jesus coming toward him he said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Concerning a man blind from birth Christ Jesus said to his disciples: "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him. I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work." Near the close of his earthly career, a career filled with marvelous healing works, he said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." What greater work in life could those have who claim to be his followers, than to carry on the healing work he began, and to fulfill his earthly mission by spreading the glad tidings that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand"?

"In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 18) Mrs. Eddy says: "Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, and for this we owe him endless homage. His mission was both individual and collective. He did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals,—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility." To do "life's work aright" was not an easy task even for Christ Jesus, whose spiritual nature afforded him a higher understanding than had been attained by others. To preach the gospel of the kingdom, to heal the sick and the sinning, to feed the hungry and lift up the fallen, to withstand the unceasing controversies of the orthodox Jews, to be misunderstood, reviled, and persecuted—all the time feeling the weight of the world's woes, its sins and its sorrows—these were some of the trials of him who marked out the way in which his followers might learn how to do "life's work aright."

In "Retrospection and Introspection" (pp. 91, 92) Mrs. Eddy writes: "What has this hillside priest, this seaside teacher, done for the human race? Ask, rather, what has he not done. His holy humility, unworldliness, and self-abandonment wrought infinite results. The method of his religion was not too simple to be sublime, nor was his power so exalted as to be unavailable for the needs of suffering mortals, whose wounds he healed by Truth and Love." And she adds, "His order of ministration was 'first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn fi the ear.'" In order to uplift thought, and turn it from seeming difficulties along the way, Christ Jesus often pointed out to his disciples the simplicity of natural growth. The tiny blade pushing out of the sheltering earth has the strength to endure the bright sunshine and frosty nights, the pelting rain and withering wind; and, as it grows, it has power to overcome obstacles that seem bent on obstructing its progress and keeping it from doing its work aright. But by persistent effort it eventually stands forth with "the full corn in the ear."

One cannot make the most of his life by trying to be like some other mortal whom he may admire; he must first seek out the perfect model, the Christ, and learn how to conform to it. Then he may consider what talents he has that may be cultivated into the highest efficiency, what service he may render to benefit mankind and show forth the glory of God; and then work and pray that he may grow and bring forth "the full corn in the ear." It is not the kind of work one does, or the place where one's work may lie, that exalts the worker. It is the doing of one's work well, right in the place where one may be, ever keeping in thought the high calling of a follower of Christ, Truth. How sweet the humblest task may become when it is seen in its relation to the "Father's business"! How thankful one should be for the opportunity of reflecting the gladness and the sunshine of Truth wherever one goes! How joyous to grow in spiritual understanding until one can in a measure heal the sick and the sinning as did the Master, bring comfort to the sorrowing, and increase the hope of the destitute. Is not this the way to do "life's work aright"? Then shall one find that

"The trivial round, the common task,
Will furnish much we ought to ask;—
Room to deny ourselves, a road
To bring us daily nearer God."

Austin Dobson's Books

Altogether about one-third of his books were sold at Sotheby's in March, 1922, but many of the more intimate inscription volumes, to some of which, at all events, my father has referred from time to time in his various volumes of Essays, were secured by members of his family. . . .

A large number of books by Andrew Lang were included in the sale catalogue, as well as those of other authors presented by that writer to my father at various dates. Among these latter books I may mention a little Elzevir Horace, in its old red leather binding, containing the following lines in Andrew Lang's handwriting:

The Bard was short to outward view,
And "short,"—to match,—this copy, too;
But, being HORACE, still he's dear,
And still,—though cropped,—an Elzevir! . . .

Another volume of Frederick Locker's Selected Works contained the following in the author's hand: "A jingle to Dobson's a difficult job, so friend, for this once, let me call you Fitz-Dob." It was, however, secured by another buyer.

A copy of Henley's poems bore the characteristic words "W. E. H. to His Old Friend and Fellow Sportsman A. D.," while another very limited edition of the same author's poems contain the unique and perhaps to some people surprising inscription "To Austin Dobson, from his friend and pupil, W. E. H." . . . .

The many generous gifts of books made to me by my father during his lifetime included most of Mr. le Gallienne's inscription volumes, but October Vagabonds is particularly precious on account of the following lines. Whether they have appeared elsewhere I do not know. They were written from Green's Farms, Connecticut, in February, 1911.

The friend who sends this book to you,
Across three thousand miles of sea,
Dear Master—this I like to think—
Is twice my friend, being your friend too:
Across the drifting years a link
With that old graciousness to me—
A boyish muse that dared to bring
Its early childish offering
Beneath the shadow of your bays,
Fearing to hope a little praise.
How fast the time has gone since then,
And now how strange to meet again,
And hear your old-world virginals
Beside the thunder of the Falls! . . .

Perhaps the most interesting volume of which I obtained possession was a copy of Memoires relating to the state of the Royal Navy of England, for Ten Years, Determin'd December 1688, by Samuel Pepys, published in 1690. A note on the reverse of the title-page runs "March 14, 1723/4. The Gift of C. Jackson to Thos. Coram," but at the end of the volume is pasted the original of the following letter:

To Mr. Mills These Worthy Sir
I happened to find among my few Books, Mr. Pepys, his Memoires, wch I thought might be acceptable to you & therefore pray you to accept of it. I am with much Respect Sir Your most humble sert Thomas Coram June 10 1746.

Not only did the volume once belong to "that brave old philanthropist, Captain Thomas Coram of the Foundling Hospital," but it contained here and there corrections in the author's own handwriting, and is enriched, to boot, with two portrait plates by Robert White after Kneller.—ALBAN DOBSON, in "Austin Dobson, Some Notes."

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STOCKS DROP ABRUPTLY IN BUSY MARKET

Last Hour of Trading Sees Sharp Reaction After Early Upswing

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks were dumped overboard in huge volume in the last hour of trading in today's markets, a wide assortment of stocks losing from 5 to 10 points.

The reaction came after the bull party had momentarily regained control and sent up a wide assortment of leading shares 3 to 14 points to new highs.

The downturn carried such issues as United States Steel, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Pere Marquette, and Air Reduction 6½ to 10 points below last night's close, and wiped out or sharply reduced earlier gains. General Electric, after selling up 7 points, slipped back 11½ from its best figure.

The flood of selling was ascribed to fears of another credit pinch, incident to the heavy income tax payments and treasury refinancing in the middle of the month. It was accelerated by publication of a prediction by a leading economist of a market crash that would rival the collapse of the Florida land boom.

Pivotal shares were liquidated heavily in the final hour as traders grew uneasy over the possible restriction of credit supplies. Issues that had been strong earlier, such as General Electric and the public utilities, fell back 5 to 11 points from their best prices.

Pere Marquette was down 10 from the previous close, United States Steel 7½, and du Pont 8.

The slackening of interest in convertibles, which has featured the bond market this week, was in evidence again today as prices worked lower. Such popular share privilege bonds as International Telephone 4½s and American Telephone 4½s, in which large daily turnovers have been normal despite lack of activity elsewhere in the list, moved in only nominal volume in the early trading, losing about a point each.

High money rates and the diversion of funds elsewhere kept standard obligations in a state of extreme apathy. Transactions in the better grade issues found their way to the ticker tape at comparatively infrequent intervals, and price changes were unimportant.

Fisk Rubber 8s, which made a brisk advance yesterday, lost their gain on overnight decline of 6 points. Hoe & Company 6½s were also weaker.

Seaboard All-Florida 6s, series B, featured the rails with a rise of 6 points on very small dealings, but the series A bonds of the same coupon, which made an advance in Wednesday's session, lost ground on profit-taking. The market for other speculative carriers was dull. High-grade rails held fairly steady.

United States Government securities, foreign bonds and domestic utilities were irregular in thin trading.

New bond offerings of the day comprised two issues of City of Milwaukee obligations. One, totaling $4,220,000, bore a 5 per cent coupon and was priced to yield 5.50 to 4.50 over a 20-year period. The other, amounting to $1,406,000, was a 4 per cent short-term bond, priced to yield 5.50 to 4.40.

WHEAT PRICES FIRMER TODAY

CHICAGO (AP) — Wheat trading opened on a firmer basis today because of relative strength of Liverpool. Opening prices were ¼ to ⅞c higher and the gains were extended to about ¼c cent during the first hour.

Corn, on the other hand, started ⅛c higher to ½c lower and later lost ground on bearish weather reports. Oats were ⅜@⅝@⅝c higher at the outset and provisions quiet.

Opening prices on today were: Wheat — Sept. 1.32⅞@⅞, Dec. 1.11¾@⅞, Mar. 1.46⅛, May 1.50¾@1.51. Corn—Sept. 1.04¼, Dec 1.01@⅜, Mar. 1.04½. May 1.08. Oats—Dec. .54@⅛, Mar.57½, May .59.

Bearish locals sold wheat down at the last, and the close was at the bottom mark for the day, ranging ¼c higher to ⅝c lower than yesterday. September holding the best. Corn finished weak, ¼@1½c lower. Oats closed easy, 1⅛c higher to ⅜@½c lower, and provisions easy, unchanged to 10c down.

HAMILTON GAS CO. ACQUISITION

In a letter to holders of Hamilton Gas Company first mortgage 6½ per cent bonds and 6½ per cent debentures, W. Langdon Larner, president, says that the company has closed an option on property in West Virginia which has a present open flow of 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas and which engineers estimate contains in excess of 75,000,000,000 cubic feet. In addition, similar contracts have been closed for gas produced from 1200 acres in Kentucky and for gas from 6000 acres in West Virginia, bringing total of properties now controlled by the company under gas purchase contracts to about 15,000 acres, in addition to properties directly leased of approximately 82,715 acres. The management calls the attention of bond and debenture holders to the fact that the rights offered them to exchange into common stock expires on Sept. 14, 1929, at 12 o'clock.

HAMBLETON CORP.

NEW YORK—Hambleton Corporation, An investing company which will begin with capital in excess of $7,000,000 has been formed by Hambleton & Co., Inc. The offering will consist of units of one share each of participating cumulative $3 dividend preferred and no-par common. The company will have authorized 200,000 shares of preferred, half of which will be offered now, and 200,000 shares of common, all of which will be presently outstanding. Hambleton Corporation has been formed to acquire control or substantial interest in banks, public utility, industrial and investment companies and other concerns.

COLLATERAL LOANS RISE

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange reports collateral loans to members at the close of business Aug. 30 amounted to $7,881,619,426, a new high record and an increase of $167,825,132 over July 31, when loa totaled $7,473,-794,294, the previous high record. On Aug. 31, 1928, the total was $5,051,437,405. The loan figure of exchange brokers' loans was $2,767,400,514, established May 31, 1926.

LONDON MARKET BETTER

LONDON—Tone of the London Stock Exchange was improved as a result of the announcement that no change has been made in the Bank of England rediscount rate. British Government issues were firmer. Margarine stocks were firm, Margarine Unions were quoted at 16¼, up 3-32, and Margarine Unie at 16 15-32, up 7-32.

UNIVERSAL PICTURES PROFIT

Universal Pictures Co., Inc., reports for six months ended May 4, 1929, net profit of $46,171 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $1.93 a share on the 23,861 shares of $ per cent first preferred stock, compared with $651,133, or $1.94 a share on 250,000 shares of no-par common stock, after dividend requirements on the $ per cent first and 7 per cent second preferred stocks in the six months ended May 5, 1928.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 53⅝. De Beers 12¾, and Rand Mines 3. Money was 4½ per cent; discount rates, short bills 5⅜@⅝ per cent; three months 5⅛ per cent.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT GAINS

American Petroleum Institute estimates crude oil production in the United States in the week ended Aug 31 increased 7160 barrels daily, averaging 2,973,450 barrels a day

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 5	Last Sept. 4
57⅛	38¾	..	Abitibi	3500	56½	54	54	54½
159½	101	..	Ab & Straus	100	122	122	122	123
35⅞	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	200	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	..
119	49	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	40	40	40	40½
4⅞	1½	..	Ahumada	300	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
217	95¾	2	Air Reduc	800	211¾	210¼	210¾	212⅜
48⅝	26	2†	Airway El	100	28½	28½	28½	..
11¾	4	..	Ajax Rubber	600	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
16⅜	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1500	8	7⅞	8	8⅜
54½	27⅝	..	Allegheny	22300	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜	55
118⅝	99¾	5½	Allegh pf ww	200	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅜
118	100⅜	6	Allegh pf rec	600	118⅛	117⅞	118⅛	..
86½	80⅜	5½	Allegh pf xw	1500	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝	86¼
254⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	700	245⅝	242	242	246⅜
72	46	..	Amal Leaf pf	100	45	45	45	..
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	1100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝
23⅝	10⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	1200	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	11⅞
73⅜	40⅜	..	Am Ag Ch pf	500	46⅞	46¼	46½	46½
155	110	2†	Am Bk Note	100	148¼	148¼	148¼	149
73⅝	46½	1.60†	Am Bosch	14400	70⅝	67	69⅝	67
62	45	1.60†	Am Brake	600	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	59½
24⅜	15¼	..	Am Br Bov	2700	25⅝	24¼	24¼	26
184½	157⅜	3†	Am Can	5300	177¾	175⅝	176½	177⅝
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	400	99⅝	97½	98⅝	98½
120	113¾	7	Am Car pf	100	115	115	115	114⅝
74⅜	46⅝	2	Am Chicle	4200	74⅝	73	73⅝	74⅜
55	42½	1.60†	Am Ch Alc	3600	49½	48	48	48⅝
67⅝	27⅞	2	Am En Til	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	29⅛
98	57	1.10	Am Brake	600	97⅝	95⅝	97⅝	95½
24⅜	15⅞	..	Am Europe	1900	96	24½	25	25⅛
164⅞	75¾	..	Am & FPw	12700	162⅜	158½	162⅝	159
108⅛	104	7	Am & FP 7	200	107½	107½	107½	..
102	98	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	97	96¾	97	97
92	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	700	28½	27⅝	27⅝	28⅛
54	38	2†	Am Ice	2200	50⅝	50	50⅝	50½
128⅝	115	7	Am Int Corp	5800	86⅞	85⅛	85½	87¼
126	102⅜	8	Am Loco	200	125	124½	124½	125
112⅝	75	7	Am Loco pf	100	115	115	115	115
4⅜	2	3	Am Metals	4800	75	74½	74⅝	74
15⅝	3⅝	..	Am Piano	100	4	4	4	4
164½	81⅝	15	Am Pw&Lt	12000	166⅛	159	164½	157⅜
102	98⅜	6	Am P & L 6	200	100½	100½	100½	100½
79	70	5	Am P&L pf A	100	74	74	74	74½
84⅜	78	5†	Am P&L pf st.	300	80⅜	79⅞	80⅜	80
54½	40⅛	1½	Am Radiat	51100	52⅜	51¼	51¼	51½
64⅜	31	..	Am Repub	100	35	33	33	36
137	106½	2†	Am Roll Mill	14200	134⅜	132	133¼	135⅜
74⅜	61	4†	Am Saf Raz	100	68	68	68	68½
42⅞	31⅛	3	Am Seating	300	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
7	3	..	Am Ship 6	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
129½	92½	4	Am Smelt	10600	130⅛	128¼	129½	128
79⅝	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	63½	63½	63½	63½
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	20	111½	111½	111½	111
94⅝	71½	..	*Am Sugar	200	83¼	82½	82¾	84½
304	192¾	9	Am T&T	3900	299⅝	297½	298¾	298⅞
175	126½	8	Am Type	800	172	166	172	168
179½	67¼	15	Am Wat W	5200	179½	169½	177	169½
27½	15	..	Am Wool	400	16¾	16	16	16¾
58⅝	36⅛	..	Am Wool pf	100	37	37	37	38¾
46	29	3	Am Writ pf	100	42	42	42	41¾
49¼	22½	..	Am Zinc	700	26¾	25½	26¾	26¼
111¼	89½	..	Am Zinc pf	300	105¾	105¼	105¾	105¾
87¾	67¾	..	Amav Wire	400	75¾	75	75	75
110	99	7	Anaconda	169600	132½	132½	133	132
62⅜	43	2.40	Anchor Can	5800	59⅜	56⅝	59¼	56⅝
124	102½	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	118	113¾	118	113½
68⅝	41⅜	..	Andes Cop	4100	60	58¼	59⅜	59⅜
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	1200	35⅞	34⅝	35⅜	35⅝
95	84⅝	7	Armour D pf	300	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	90½
18⅜	10¼	..	Arm Ill A	300	12¼	12	12¼	12½
10¼	5½	..	Arm Ill B	1800	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
20⅞	7	7	Arm Ill pf	200	7¾	7	7	7⅞
40⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	1100	27¾	26½	26½	28
26⅞	20⅞	1½	Art Metals	100	28⅜	28¾	28⅝	28⅞
58⅞	48¾	4	Ascо Apparl	100	51	51⅛	51⅛	52
295⅝	195⅞	10	Atchison	1400	288½	287½	288	288¼
103⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	200	102	102	102	102¼
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	400	200	199	199½	200¼
68⅝	32⅞	..	Atl G&WI	300	65	64⅞	65	64⅝
77⅞	53½	1†	Atl Refin	4900	64⅞	63⅞	64⅝	65
117⅝	90	4	Atlas Pwd	2400	113	107½	113	110
506	221	4	Auburn Aut	100	480	480	480	478
31⅞	5½	5⅝	Austin N	1500	9¾	9½	9¾	10¼
35½	22¾	..	Auto Sales	400	31	30¼	31	30½
⅞	⅝	..	Auto S rts	300	1	1	1	¾
20	16¾	..	Aviation	3000	17	16¾	17	17⅛

—B—

66⅝	61½	..	Balt nw	3100	63	62	62½	62
141⅜	115¾	6	Balt & O	1600	129¼	138	138½	138&
88¼	64½	3½	Bangor & A	200	84	82⅜	83	83
49⅜	33⅜	2	Barnsdall A	1000	36½	36½	36½	37
32⅝	20	..	Beacon Oil	200	27⅝	27½	27½	27⅞
115	93¼	3	Beatrice	700	115¾	114	114½	113
104⅜	78	2	Bendix	4800	92⅞	91⅜	91¾	92⅜
109⅞	75¾	3	Best & Co	1000	108⅝	108	108	108½
140⅝	82⅜	4	Beth Steel	15700	135⅞	133⅜	135	135½
123⅜	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	200	123½	123½	123½	123
89⅛	78½	3	Bon Ami A	200	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
100⅝	83¼	3	Borden	900	94	93½	93⅞	94½
85⅞	77½	4	Borg Warner	200	83	83	83	84
145	85	..	Boston & Me	100	138	138	138	140
15½	8	..	Bot M A pf	100	8	8	8	8½
63⅛	20¼	..	Briggs	2100	35¾	35¼	35¼	35½
41⅜	35⅜	..	Briggs & Str	300	37⅞	37¼	37¼	37⅜
73⅞	39½	3	Brockway	700	42⅜	42	42	41¾
81⅞	57½	4	Bklyn Man T	500	59⅜	59⅜	59⅝	59¼
258½	170	5	Bklyn Un G	200	241¾	241¾	241¾	243
51½	38¼	2½	Brown Shoe	200	51½	51¼	51¼	51½
55¼	35½	3	Brunsw Balke	1700	38⅜	36⅞	37¼	36⅞
42⅝	32⅝	..	Bucyrus	9900	38½	36½	36½	36
50	38⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	3500	41¼	43	43⅝	44½
51⅜	41	1.60	Bullard	100	46	46	46	45⅝
39	22⅜	..	Burns Br B	100	29	29	29	..
75⅜	62½	3†	Burroughs	10100	75⅜	74¼	75⅜	73⅝
88¼	68⅛	2†	Bush Term	200	65	62	62	61⅜
1107	1021	7	Bush T deb	30	1061½	1061½	1061½	1051⅞
94⅜	37⅜	..	Butte Cop	200	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝
12⅜	6½	2	Butte & Sup	200	8½	8	8	8½
192⅝	120½	..	Byers	600	141⅞	140¾	141⅛	145¼
37⅝	31⅛	2	By-Prod C	900	34⅜	32⅞	34¼	32⅜

—C—

81⅞	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	200	81½	81	81	81⅜
4	1½	..	Callahan	3800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
15⅞	12⅜	10	Colu & Ariz	3900	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
49½	43	2	Campbell	300	45⅜	45	45	46¼
92⅜	78	5	Canada Dry	500	88⅞	88¼	88¼	88
61½	55	3	Can South	10	56⅜	56¾	56⅜	..
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	1600	236½	233	235½	232⅜
48⅜	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	4900	47⅞	46½	46⅝	47⅜
42⅜	18½	..	Cay-Dobbs	100	18	18	18	..
69	52	3	Celotex	600	65	64⅞	65	64½
56¼	40⅜	2	Cen Alloy	2200	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	52⅝
360	305	8†	Cen of N J	100	355	355	355	352
20⅜	7½	..	Century Rib	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
120	85⅜	6	Cerro de P	13400	104½	102½	104	102¼
92	79	3	Ches Corp	400	88½	88	88⅜	88½
279⅜	195	10	Ches & Ohio	300	277	276	276	273
195	43⅜	..	Chi & Alton	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
237⅝	123⅜	..	Chi Gt West	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛
62⅝	38⅜	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	46⅞	46¾	46¾	47¼
47	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	2800	43½	42	42½	43⅜
68⅝	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	6500	66½	65½	66½	66⅛
101⅞	80½	4	Chi & NW	7000	104¼	101	103¾	101⅜
47	28¾	..	Chi Pneu	1600	44	43½	43½	43½
143½	115	7	Chi RI	400	141	141	141	141
50	36	3	Chick Cot O	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36⅜
74⅝	44⅞	2.40	Childs	700	71	71	71	71¾
135	66	3†	Chrysler	33600	71¼	69⅝	72¾	72⅜
62⅜	49	3.60	Chy Ice	400	58¾	58½	58¾	58⅜
27	18½	..	City Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
72⅜	42⅛	5	Chiett Phdy	100	45	45	45	..
72¼	41	..	Collins&A	100	43½	43½	43½	43¾
135	101	3	Colo South	200	121	121	121	120
72½	64	4	Colo So 2pf	100	70	70	70	70
228½	124¼	4†	Col Carbon	100	214	214	214	215
88⅝	45¼	1.14	Col Gas	5400	67½	65⅜	66¾	65⅞
67¼	61	..	Col Graph rt	200	64½	64	64½	62½
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	800	45¼	47⅜	47⅜	48½
105⅞	92½	6†	Com Cr 1pf	20	93¼	93	93¾	92⅝
217½	131½	4†*	Com Inv Tr	3300	205⅞	204	205⅜	208⅝
99	91	6½	Com I 6½%	100	98	97¾	98	..
61⅝	27¼	..	Com Inv war	700	66⅞	64	64	65¼
50½	50	..	Com Crd A	5500	50	50	50	50
33¾	19½	..	Congoleum	3200	23½	22⅞	23	23⅜
25¼	22	..	Con Film	200	23	22⅝	23	23
183¼	95½	3	Con Gas	24900	179⅜	176⅛	177¼	176¾
104⅜	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	99	99	99	99
70⅝	50	5	Con Ry C pf	100	55	55	55	57
6¼	2½	..	Con Textile	1200	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
23½	12	1.20	Container A	200	17½	16½	17½	16⅜
11⅞	6	.60	Container B	100	7½	7	7½	..
90	47⅞	..	Cont Bak A	100	81½	81⅝	81⅝	81½
15¼	8⅛	..	Cont Bak B	2500	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
62½	50	..	Cont Bank	1400	61	60⅜	60	61
91⅞	60	2½	Cont Can	2900	87⅞	86	86¾	86¼
110½	79	2	Cont Ins	7500	106⅜	104⅛	104⅜	106⅝
78¾	53	.80	Cont Motors	1100	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜	75
37⅜	28½	..	Cont Oil	3100	32⅞	32	32	32⅞
111⅝	82	2†	Corn Prd	900	112⅞	111⅞	111⅞	110⅝
1	⅛	..	Cotv x rts	5000	⅝	⅛	⅛	⅛
125	83	1§	Crosley	6800	102	96	100¼	..
121⅜	85	5	Crucible	100	117½	117½	117½	117½
116¾	10	7	Crucible pf	100	112	112	112	112
5½	3	..	Cuba Cane	200	4	4	4	4
15⅞	2⅝	..	Cuba Cane pf	800	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
97⅝	60⅛	..	Cub Am S pf	20	70½	70½	70½	70½
52⅞	40	4	Cudahy	200	57⅜	57	57	57
30⅜	28⅛	..	Curtiss	12000	28¾	27½	27½	27½
37⅞	37	..	Curtiss w	1800	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
101½	58⅛	3½	Cutler	700	94½	93⅝	94½	..

—D—

69⅛	42⅞	..	Davison	800	48¼	48	48	48
25	21	.97	DeBeers	10	23¼	23¼	23⅜	..
46⅞	33⅛	2.20†	Debenham	200	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	..
178	116	7	Deere pf	10	118	118	118	..
27⅞	12	9	Del & Hud	500	22⅞	21⅞	22	22⅛
164⅜	120¼	6†	Del Lack W	3200	161⅜	160	161¼	161⅞
77⅝	55¼	..	Deny R G pf	300	71	71	71	..
585	224	8	Det Edison	800	348	348	348	..
164	128⅜	8	Diamond M	30	130	130	130	128¼
54⅛	40	3	Dem Stores	600	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	41
47⅜	34	..	Du So Shore	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
224⅜	153⅞	4	Dupont	19800	226¼	223½	223½	224⅞
28⅞	20¼	1	Duplan Silk	400	21	21	21	21¼
100⅞	96½	5	Duquesne pf	400	99½	99	99½	99

—E—

277⅜	168	5†	East Kodak	900	210⅞	207½	207½	210⅜
67⅜	61¼	..	East Kod rts	1700	6⅝	6	6	6⅛
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	100	60⅜	60	60	60⅝
39⅝	25⅜	2½	Eitington	100	27	27	27	27⅜
174	126⅞	4†	Elec Auto L	700	151¼	150½	150½	150
18⅜	9¼	..	Elec Boat	500	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½
144¼	42⅜	1	Elec P&L	1100	76½	75½	75⅞	76
92⅞	77	5	El Sto Bat	500	80	85⅝	86	85⅞
83⅜	57⅜	5	End John	200	66¼	66¼	66¼	66
79⅝	45	1†	Eng P S	1200	72½	72	72½	72⅞
123¼	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	112
41	31¼	2	Equit Big	100	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝
92¼	64	..	Erie	15300	91	89½	90	89⅝
66¼	57	..	Erie 1 pf	1500	62¾	62	62¼	63¼
63⅞	56	..	Erie 2pf	400	60	60	60	59⅞
64	60⅝	3.50	Erie & Pitts	30	58½	58½	58½	..

—F—

52⅞	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	600	51¼	50½	51¼	51¼
22⅜	13¼	.80	Fed Motor T	200	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
123	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	600	117	116	116½	117
107	97	6½	Filene pf	50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	97⅝
83½	62	1½	First Nat St	100	83	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
20⅛	6¼	..	Fisk Rubber	3500	9	8¾	9	8¾
72½	35⅜	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	44⅞	42½	43½	42½
82½	33	..	Fisk 1pf cv	120	43	42½	43	42⅞
102	65¼	3†	Fleischmann	1400	101½	101	101	101
102	87⅛	..	Fleischmn cts	1600	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
82⅜	57⅛	2†	Follansbee B	700	77½	76⅜	77½	78¼
77	68	..	Foster Wheel	800	68	65	65	68
69⅜	40¼	..	Foundation	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 5	Last Sept. 4
101	90⅜	4	Fox A	7600	97⅛	96½	96⅝	97½
54⅜	37⅝	4	Freeport Tx	2200	49⅝	49	49⅝	49½
101½	99	6	Fuller pr pf	200	100½	100½	100½	..

—G—

33⅞	18⅛	..	Gabriel A	1300	20	18¼	20	19
25	10½	..	Gardner M	100	11½	11½	11½	12
114⅜	81	4†	Gen Am Tk	2200	110½	108⅜	109⅝	110⅜
94⅜	61	..	Gen Asphalt	1600	87⅜	87⅛	87¼	87⅛
61	37⅛	..	Gen Cable	1700	56⅞	55	55	55⅜
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	600	111½	110½	110⅝	110⅜
403	219	4†	Gen Elec	7200	297	289¼	295	290
119	70	1½†	Gen Ry Sig	2000	104½	103½	104	106
116½	102	7	Gen G&E A	200	108	107½	108	..
135	111½	8	Gen G&E 8%	40	120	119	119	120
80¼	67¾	3	Gen Mills	100	71½	71¾	71½	71¾
91⅜	66¼	3	Gen Motors	198500	76⅝	74⅞	76	74⅞
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad ct	200	31	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
98	57	1b	Gen Pub Ser	200	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82
128½	53⅜	5	Gen Ry Sig	2000	124⅝	124¼	124⅝	123⅜
88⅛	68	2†	Gen Refrac	700	82¼	82⅝	83¼	83¼
142⅞	101	5	Gillette	2200	136¼	135¼	136¼	135⅞
48⅛	29¼	..	Gimbel Br	200	35⅝	35½	35⅝	36
64⅛	36⅞	1½	Glidden	1500	60⅞	60¼	60½	60⅝
2	1	..	Glidden rts	4800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
66	28¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	32	31⅞	31¾	32⅜
82	53½	2½	Gold Dust	1300	63⅝

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Steel Industry Booming as Excellent Harvesting Conditions Prevail

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The general outlook for business in Canada continues favorable.

Reports from the various large industrial centers are uniformly optimistic. Manufacturers in all parts of the country are busily engaged, and new business in sight promises to keep plant operations at or near capacity.

The steel plants continue very busy. The industry has apparently enough business on hand to keep it operating at its present rate of production for another month or two. For one thing, the July figures for the production of pig iron reveal the fact that the amount of that commodity produced in July reached a new high figure for the year of almost 160,000 tons.

As pig iron production is almost invariably ahead of the steel industry itself, the inference is that the steel companies have enough business on hand to warrant the high production of pig iron, indicating at least another month of activity at present levels.

Actual production of steel ingots and castings for July show a production for that month of almost 130,000 tons, which is 9 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for June, 1929, and 57 per cent higher than for July, 1928. The cumulative production for the first seven months of the year totaled 868,670 tons, which is a 19 per cent increase over the 1928 figure.

Much Employment

Further improvement in the employment situation throughout the country is shown in figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reviewing the situation for the month of August. The figures show that approximately 27,000 more persons were employed than in the preceding month.

Business and industrial conditions in the Maritime provinces are particularly favorable this year. On all sides there are evidences of a renewed prosperity, and with the increased purchasing power that has come through the exceptional activity of basic industries located in the three Atlantic provinces, the opportunities for the manufacturers and producers of the central provinces have increased materially.

The railways in the Maritimes are carrying a comparatively large volume of freight and passenger traffic. Crops generally are fair and in some places good. The apple crop in the Annapolis Valley promises to be one of the best in years and will run to something over a million and a half barrels. The important potato crop also promises well and prices are expected to be good.

Good Domestic Trade

In western Cahada grain cutting is general in the three Prairie provinces, and about 60 per cent of the crop is now in stock with the greatest progress shown in the central and southern districts. Excellent harvesting conditions prevailed.

In addition to much cutting, threshing is under way in numerous areas with varying results for wheat from two bushels on stubble to 25 bushels on summerfallow land. Oats are generally inferior in quality, and very little of them has as yet been threshed.

The last week has brought further evidences of satisfactory conditions in domestic trade. In almost every section of the country, retail distribution is fully up to normal, or better, for this period, with sales for a wide variety of commodities increased by the return of many vacationists and the requirements of tourists.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; power and light issues touch record prices before reacting.

Bonds: Irregular; convertibles break with stocks.

Curb: Irregular; Associated Gas A at new high.

Foreign exchange: Irregular; sterling cables again under pressure.

Cotton: Lower; beneficial rains southwest.

Sugar: Easy; liquidation.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; realizing.

Corn: Lower; beneficial rains.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

	1929	1928
July gross	$644,470	$617,629
Net aft txs & chgs	137,779	138,666
12 mos gross	8,294,486	7,512,590
Net aft txs & chgs	2,236,760	1,807,314
Surp after pf divs of subs	2,061,852	1,735,441

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparison with last week and a year ago.

	Sept 5	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.45½	1.42⅝	1.52
Corn, 2 yellow	1.18¼	1.17¾	1.21⅝
Oats, 2 yellow	.55	.55	.—
Flour	7.00	7.24	6.30
Beef, family	28.50	29.25	28.00
Pork	30.50	31.00	32.00
Lard	12.55	12.85	12.90
Cotton, Mid Up	19.20	18.65	19.10
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.25
Iron	20.25	20.25	20.25
Steel, bll Pitt	35.00	36.00	33.00
Copper	18.25	.18	.1475
Tin	.4587½	.4675	.4737½
Rubber	.20¼	.20⅜	.1890
Sugar	.0550	.0550	.0550
Lead	6.75	6.75	6.30
Print cloth	.05¼	.05⅜	

RECORD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

WASHINGTON—Freight traffic is the heaviest ever reported for this season of the year, says American Railway Association. Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 24 totaled 1,129,533 cars, which was not only the highest for any week so far this year, but the highest for any corresponding week on record. Compared with the like week last year it was an increase of 48,835 cars, and an increase of 20,192 over the same week in 1927. It also was an increase of 29,266 over the preceding week this year, increases being reported in loading of all commodities.

EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING

NEW YORK—Equitable Office Building Corporation in quarter ended July 31 set up a reserve of $19,055 for additional depreciatoin. After deduction of this item final net was $600,076, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 67 cents a share on the common, compared with $476,082 after $18,052 reserve for additional depreciation the like quarter of the preceding year, or 53 cents a common share.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL

CHICAGO—Public offering was made by A. G. Becker & Co. and J. A. Sisto & Co. of 50,000 shares of no par common stock of Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company at $43 a share. This offering does not represent any new financing on the part of the company.

AUGUST AUTO PRODUCTION

Automobile production in August totaled 516,572 units, it was estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In July 517,792 cars were produced, while the August, 1928, figures were 592,543.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

This company is a Massachusetts voluntary association formed by interests closely identified with The Koppers Company of Pittsburgh. It now owns the entire outstanding capital stock of The Connecticut Coke Company and Philadelphia Coke Company. It also owns a majority of the Common stock and a substantial amount of the Preferred stock of Massachusetts Gas Companies.

Listed on the Boston Stock Exchange

PRICE, AT MARKET, TO YIELD OVER 6.45%

Descriptive circular on request

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

BOSTON PROVIDENCE — FOUNDED IN 1865 — NEW YORK NEWARK

CAPITAL $3,000,000 — SURPLUS $3,500,000

A strong independent bank, under alert experienced management, which is prepared to furnish its customers complete service in the field of general banking and as Agent, Executor and Trustee.

State Street Trust Company

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAIN OFFICE, *Corner State and Congress Sts.* COPLEY SQUARE OFFICE, *581 Boylston St.*
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE OFFICE, *Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.*
Member Federal Reserve System

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abitibi P & P 5s '53	84	83¾
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	75¾	75⅛
Ab & Strauss 5½s '43	111	110
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	111	110⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	111½	109⅝
Alleghany Corp 5½s '44	112	109⅜
Allis Chalmers deb 6s '37	99½	99½
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	111	110½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	118¾	117
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	84	84
Am Internat'l 5½s '49	114½	113½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99	98
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	99¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	102⅞
Am T & T col 5s '46	102½	102
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	220	212½
Am T & T 5s '65	102½	102⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s	106½	105½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	99¾	99½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104	104
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80½	80
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	96¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	86½	86
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	90¾
Atch T&SF 4s adj '95	102¾	159½
Atch T&SF 4s reg '95	87	87
Atlanta & Birm 4s '33	83	83
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	56	56
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	80	80
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	71½	71½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106¾	106⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	91
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	90	89¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	96¾	96¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	91⅜	91
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¼	99½
B&O 6s '29	107⅜	107½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100¼	99⅞
B&O 5s '29	107⅜	107⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅜	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅞	103¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100¼	100
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101¾	101⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104¼	103¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105⅜	104⅞
Beech Crk R R 4s '36	94	94
Boston & Me RR 5s '67	95¼	94⅝
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	84	84
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96	89½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	84¾	84
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	100	99
Boston & Me RR 5s '67	95¼	94
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	96⅞	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¾	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92½	92¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54		
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	113⅞
Can of Ga 5s C '59	96¼	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99¾	99½
Can Pacific deb 4s	82¾	82½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96⅝	96⅝
Can Ss 6s	97¼	97⅛
Cespedes Sugar 7½s '39	85¼	85¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	88⅝	88¾
Cen Steel 8s '41	121½	121½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¾	99¼
Chi R & Q 3½s Ill div '49	82	82
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	75	74
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64	64
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	79⅜	79
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	79⅜	78⅝
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101	101
Chi R I&P gen 4s '88	82½	82½
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	92½	92¼
Chi R I&P 4½s	88	87⅝
Chi St L&Nor 5s	102⅝	102⅝
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	89	88½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101	100⅜
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	97
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102¾	102⅜
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114	114
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84¾	84¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	100	100
Chile Copper 5s '47	93½	93¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¼	94¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Ches & O con 4½s A	94	94
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	92	93
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100¾	100¾
Colonial Oil 6s ct	95⅝	95½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	98¼	96⅞
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	98¼	98¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	107½	106½
Com Inv Trust 6s	91	90¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	65¼	65
Com Credit 5½s	91¾	91¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105
Con Ry & Int 4½s sta	90¼	90⅛
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100	100
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99⅞	99¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅜	100
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	57½	57½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	58½	57½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	78	78
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	98½	98½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88¾	88¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90	89½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '48	99¾	99¾
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104½	104½
Duquesne L & L 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	87⅝	87⅝
East Tenn Va Ga 5s D	98½	98½
Erie 5s '67	92¾	92½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	102	96
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	33	33
Gannett 6s '49	92	92
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	95¼	95¼
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	104½	104½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37	101½	101¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s cv	113	112½
Gen Pet 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ct	102	101¾
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	106¾	105¾
Goodyear 5s '57	90½	90¾
Gould Coupler 6s' 40	71½	71½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95	95
Great Northern 7s '36	109	109
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97½	97¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	62	62
Cuban Dom 7½s ct	63	63
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	101	101
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	98¾	98¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	90	88¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	84¼	81
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102½	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99¾	99
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104½	104
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	91¼	91¼
Erie 5s '67	92¾	91½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Eric I ext	88	88
Fed L & Trac 5s '42	95	84⅞
Fed Metal 7s '41	100½	100
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67	67
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	96¼	95¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s cv	113¼	112½
Godoyear 5s '57	90½	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	102¾	102¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110⅜	110
Great Northern 5½s '52	106	106
Great Northern 7s '36	109	109
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	89	89
Hudson Coal 5s '62	73	73
Hudson Co Gas 5s' 49	100⅜	100⅜
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76	75¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	89¾	89¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	87⅜	87½
Ill Cen 4¾s 66	96½	96⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99½	99½
Ind Steel 5s '50	103	101¾
Ind Un Ry 5s B	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90¾	90
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101¼	101¼
Ind Steel 5s '52	105	105
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94½	94
Inter Rap Tran 5s ass '66	64	64
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56 B	89¼	89¼
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	100⅝	100⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88¾	88
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86	86
Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	93	93
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	90⅝

	High	Low
Int Tel&Tel 4½s cv	219½	211
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	11	11
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	36½	36½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86	86
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	71¾	71¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	103⅞	103¾
Kings Co Lt & Pw 6s	125½	125⅛
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	79	79
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90½	90½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s reg	74½	74½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	101	101
L'Auturo 6s rct ww	99⅜	99
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84	84
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	94	94
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	92¾	92¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99⅜	99⅜
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99	98¼
L&N 1st 6s No&M div	99½	99½
L&N uni 4s '40	91⅜	91¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52½	52½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	80	80
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	88
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	100½	100½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98	98
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21	21
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87	86
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	97	97
McCrory 5½s '41	96	96
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	100½	100½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	98	98¼
Mo Pac 5s & 7s	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac 5s F	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71½	70¾
Mo Pac 5s A	97	96⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	116½	115¾
Montana Cen Ry 5s	95¼	95¼
Montana Power 5s A '43	101¾	100⅞
Montana Power 5s D	97½	97
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95¾	95¾
Namm 6s	95	95
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¼	95⅞
Nat Ind 6½s 47	43½	43½
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	8¾	8
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97	97
N E T & T 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	88	88
N O T & M 5s B '54	94	94
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR gen 4½s '97	76½	76½
NYC&HR rfg & imp 4½s 2013	95¼	95¼
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2013	103¼	103¼
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97½	97½
NYCHR cv 6s '35	105⅛	105¼
N Y Chi & St L 4s A '31	101½	101½
N Y City 4½s '63	92¾	92¾
N Y City 4½s '72	100½	100½
N Y City 4½s '67	102	102
N Y Dock 4s '51	80	80
N Y Edison 5s '44	102¾	102¾
N YELH&P 5s '48	104	104
NY NH&Hnc deb 4s '56	74½	74½
NY NH&H 6s cv	137¼	137¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	53	53
NY Ry inc 6s '65	9¾	9
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	207	207
NY State Ry 4½s '62	71½	71½
NY Sus & W gen 4s '40	71	71
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	82	82
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96¾	96¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97½
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	82¼	82¼
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100	100
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	74	73
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99⅝	99⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	99⅝	99
Nor Ohio Tr 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64	64
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64	63¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110	109¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98½	98½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s H '47	109½	109½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99½	99½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	84¼	84¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	102
Pac Gas Elec 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅜	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '34	100½	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95	93½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100	100
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97½	97½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	82⅝	82⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98¼	97½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	96¼	95¾
Penn R R 5s '64	102½	102¼
Penn R R gen 5s '68	105¼	105
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108	108¼
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	101¼	101
Philadelphia Co 5¼s '39	89½	88½
Phil Co 5s '67	93½	93
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86	86
Phil & Read 6s '48	106	105
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	102½	102½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99	99
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98	98
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '47	98¼	98¼
Postal Tel Cable 5s '53	91½	91
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87½	87½
Pub Svc NP 4½s '48	96½	96½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅞	97⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	92	92
Read rfg 4½s '97	97	97
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95½	95¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47	98½	98
Remington Rand 5½s ww	98¾	98
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102½	102½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	85⅞	85¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	80	80
Rio Gr Jct Ry 4½s '41	92¾	92¾
St Jo & G I 1st 4s '47	102⅝	102⅝
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99⅝	99⅝
St L & S F 5s A '50	84⅝	84⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	85¼	85¼
St L & S F gen 6s '31	99¾	99¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	99¾	99¾
St L & S F W cert 4s '32	99¾	99¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	89¾	89¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103	103
Seabd A L rfg 4s 59	52	52
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	56	55½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72½	72½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66½	66
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	66	66
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	55	55
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92¾	92¾
Shell Pipe 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Snell Union 5s '45	95¾	95¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	93¾	93¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98	98
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95¾	95¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s 42	93	92½
Sinclair Oil 5½s '29	99½	99½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅝	100⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	101½	101½
So & No Ala RR 5½s '63	102¼	102¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	87	86¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87	86¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	93¾	93¾
So Pac 4½s ww	100	99¾
So Pac col 5s '44	100½	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	85½	85½
So Ry con 5s '94	105¼	105¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	118
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101⅝	101⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93½	92¾
Steven Hotel 6s '45	94¾	94½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	72	72
Tenn Copper 6s '25	105½	104¾
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	105¼	105¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104¾	104
Ter RR Assn St L rfg 4s '53	86½	86½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100½	100½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99¾	99¾
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	95½	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53½	53
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	102¾	102
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102	101¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99¼	99
Union Oil Cal 5s C '55	96¾	96¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¾	86¾
Union Pacific 4½s '68	95½	95½
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	97	97
Uni Tw Jersey 7½ '48	93	92
U S Rubber 5s '47	86	85
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90¾	90
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96¾	96¾
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	90½	90
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	100½	100½
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	100½	100½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Warner Quin'and 6s	97½	96¼
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100⅝	100¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100¼
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104	104
West Va C & C 6s '50	18	18
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	74⅝	74½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92½	92
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	85¾	85¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	96
Western Un 5s '51	102	102
Western Un col 5s '38	100	100
Western Un 6s '36	107½	107
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	84½	84½
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	85¼	85¼
Wheel 5s '54	85¾	85¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	42½	42
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98½	99½
Youngstown S&T 5s '78	100	99¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99½	99½

50,000 Shares

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company

Common Stock

(Without par value)

TRANSFER AGENT: The Equitable Trust Company of New York
REGISTRAR: The Chase National Bank of the City of New York

These shares do not represent any new financing on the part of the Company.

Capitalization

	Authorized	Outstanding
5½% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, due October 1, 1942	Closed Issue	$2,800,000
Convertible Preference Stock	188,000 shs.	188,000 shs.
Common Stock	*500,000 shs.	199,469 shs.

*188,000 shares reserved for conversion of Convertible Preference Stock.

The Convertible Preference Stock is entitled to cumulative dividends of $3.50 per share per annum. It is convertible into common stock share for share at any time up to the fifteenth day prior to the redemption date.

Mr. H. A. Jackson, President of the Company, has summarized his letter of August 31, 1929, to us regarding the Company as follows:

Business: Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, which was organized under the laws of New Jersey in 1901, was the pioneer in the portable pneumatic tool business. It has always occupied a leading position in this field and is now the largest manufacturer of pneumatic tools in the world. The Company also manufactures air compressors, gas and oil engines of the Diesel and semi-Diesel types, rock drills, electric tools and other appliances which are sold to a large number of customers in many different industries. Its products, which are standard throughout the world, are used extensively in structural steel work, in road building and in the railroad, oil and mining industries.

The Company's principal plants are located at Detroit, Michigan, Cleveland, Ohio, and Franklin, Pennsylvania; additional plants are operated at Montreal, Canada, by the Canadian Pneumatic Tool Company, Ltd.; at Fraserburg, Scotland, by the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company, Ltd., and at Berlin, Germany, by the Internationale Pressluft & Elektricitats Gesellschaft, wholly owned subsidiaries of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company. Branch offices or selling agencies are maintained in the principal cities of the United States and in foreign countries. The foreign subsidiaries have been operated profitably and should be of increasing importance as a source of earnings.

Earnings: The consolidated net earnings of the Company and subsidiaries for the three years ended December 31, 1928, after depreciation, interest and Federal income taxes, available for dividends, as independently certified, and the balance of such earnings available for dividends on the Common Stock after deduction of an amount equal to the annual dividend requirement of the Convertible Preference Stock are shown below:

Year ended December 31,	Available for dividends	Balance for Common Stock	Per Share Common Stock
1926	$1,226,837	$568,837	$2.85
1927	1,210,106	552,106	2.77
1928	1,272,104	614,104	3.07

Net earnings as shown by the books of the Company for the seven months ended July 31, 1929, after all deductions, available for dividends, were $818,710 as compared with $455,090 for the same period of 1928, an increase of more than 90%. These earnings were equivalent, after allowance for dividends on the Convertible Preference Stock to $2.18 per share of Common Stock outstanding, for the seven months.

Current Operations and Outlook: As indicated above the Company's business has expanded very materially during 1929 and at the present time all of its plants are operating at capacity. During the year a number of additions have been made to the Company's line of electric tools which have met with general favor and there has also been a very considerable increase in the Diesel engine business of the Company.

The outlook is very promising. A new and improved oil well drill bit will be announced in the near future. The very satisfactory tests of this drill bit which have been carried on by several of the largest oil companies in the country indicate that its introduction should result in a material increase in the Company's business. Another new development with interesting possibilities is pneumatic equipment for lifting oil in oil wells past the flush stage.

Foreign sales of the Company show large gains. Markets abroad for American portable pneumatic tools have been expanding steadily during the past few years and this Company is in excellent position to benefit from the increased foreign demand.

Management: Mr. Charles M. Schwab has been Chairman of the Board since 1922 and Mr. H. A. Jackson has been President of the Company since 1918. No change in the management of the Company as at present constituted is anticipated.

The Common Stock of the Company is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price $43 per Share

A. G. Becker & Co. *J. A. Sisto & Co.*

The Jordan-Lyman Co., Inc.

(New England Correspondents of A. G. Becker & Co.)

All statements herein are official or are based on information which we regard as reliable, but we do not guarantee them to be corre

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS (Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
12 Acoustic Prod	4¾	4¼	4¼
5 Aeronaut Ind	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Aeronautical war			
2 Aero Sup B	19¾	18¾	18¾
2 Aero Underwear	31¾	31¾	31¾
42 Air Invest	14	13¾	13¾
1 Alexander Ind	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Allied Aviation	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Allied Mot Ind(A)	46¾	46¾	46¾
4 Allied Prod(A)	92¾	90	90
1 Allied P&L pf(6)	75	75	75
4 Alm Chain	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Alum Co Am	472	472	472
2 Am Arch (6)	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 American Bev	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Am Brit & Cont	14¾	14¾	14¾
9 Am Br Boy B	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Am P&L(A)	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 Am P&L pf(2.40)	51¾	50¾	50¾
4 Am P&L(2nA)	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Am P&L pf(A)	46	46	46
2 Am Com Pr war	3¾	3¾	3¾
9 Am Cyan B (1.60)	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Am Cyan pf (6)	124¾	124¾	124¾
2 Am Dept Stores	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Am Equip	31¾	31¾	31¾
12 Am Export Air	3¾	3¾	3¾
145 Am Superpow	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Am Superpow 1pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Am Superpow pf	92	91¾	92
1 Am Thread pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Am Yvette	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Anchor Post Pr	65	65	65
1 Anchor Post Fen	65	65	65
2 Angio Am Oil cod	15	15	15
4 Ape Electric	32¾	32½	32½
1 Arcturus Radio T	40	40	40
2 Argo Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
60 Atl. F&L pf	102½	102½	102½
4 Atl Nat Gas	23¾	23¾	23¾
60 Atl Rub Mfg A	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Aviation Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Axe Houghton A	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Baby Bond Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Baldwin Rub	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Barium Steel	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Basic Refract	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Bellanca Aircraft	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Bellanca Corp	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Bellanca Pfg	15¾	15¾	15¾
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Connecticut

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Connecticut

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New York

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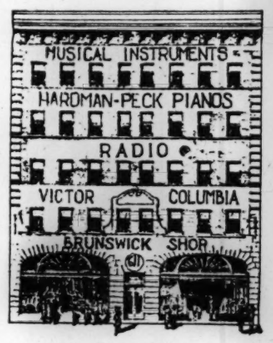
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ELIZABETH C. S. GASKELL.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: The English novelist who wrote "Cranford."

She was born at Chelsea, in a house which faces the present Cheyne Walk, but lived most of her early life in the little town of Knutsford, Cheshire, which later she described as the setting for her most popular novel. It may have been that she had some sturdy Scandinavians for ancestors, as has been claimed for her; or it may simply have been that her grandfather was in the British Navy; but, whenever Mrs. Gaskell was taken with the craving for travel, she referred to her Viking blood. As for actual travel, while Knutsford was really her home, she wandered to London sometimes, twice as far as Newcastle-upon-Tyne, once even to Edinburgh; and after her marriage to the Rev. William Gaskell, she lived in Manchester. Earlier still, there had been school at Shakespeare's Stratford-upon-Avon.

Yet it is difficult to think of her elsewhere than in Knutsford, still today a pleasant Old World village, all boxlike neat little houses and narrow cobbled streets. It might not be possible to find Miss Matty herself nor the diminutive shop where she sold her wares, yet there are such people still and such shops. The Royal George Hotel is there, and the Assembly Rooms—though they have been built new. Anyone may discover in Knutsford traces of that Cranford where, as Mrs. Gaskell wrote, "a very pretty amount of feudal feeling still lingered, and showed itself in a number of simple ways, droll enough to look back upon, but serious matters of importance at the time."

Critics may protest that "Cranford" is not properly a novel at all, lacking construction; they complain that it is not great writing, that it measures up to none of the usual standards. Merely a hint of Jane Austen, a suspicion of the flavor of Miss Mitford or Maria Edgeworth? Perhaps, yet something more. For, undeniably, Mrs. Gaskell has offered in most gentle guise, and with her own ingratiating touch, humor, pathos and true sympathy with human foibles and fancies. Other tales she wrote, but run the whole gamut of English literature and you will find nothing precisely like "Cranford."

A Word a Day

Tolerance

As used in most cases, "tolerance" and "toleration" are synonymous, signifying a disposition to forbear judging harshly the opinions or acts of others, even though inclined to disagree with them. Both are derived from the Latin *tolerare*, "to endure," allied to *tollere*, "to lift, bear," and imply that one is enduring what is contrary to one's will or wish.

Tolerance is one of the Christian virtues which is accounted especially difficult to practice, for, being firmly convinced that one's ideas and conduct are right, it takes a great amount of self-control to be charitable toward those who hold views equally sincere, though opposite.

Freedom from bigotry in religious matters is more often described as "toleration" than "tolerance," although both words apply. "Tolerance" is not "indulgence." The latter implies gratification of personal desires rather than consideration for others, and a recognition that more than one opinion in a matter may be right.

Tol'-er-ance emphasizes the first syllable, sounding *o* as in *doll*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* as in *account*.

"Tolerance consists in conscientious toleration of intolerance."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Who were the first people to manufacture artificial ice for commercial purposes? —*Odds and Ends*..... 20
2. How should a man's coat be packed?—*Fashions Page*.... 20
3. What is the root meaning of "concrete"?—*Word a Day* 20
4. What new device determines time from the stars?—*Editorial Note* 20
5. What is the latest interesting trend in women's jewelry?—*Fashions Page* .. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

IT IS vain to be always looking toward the future, and never acting toward it.—J. F. BOYES

Odds and Ends

Largest Inland Water

The Caspian Sea with an area estimated at 168,765 square miles is the largest inland body of water in the world.

Pennsylvania Trees

Pennsylvania is said to have 110 different kinds of native trees in its forests. All Europe has but 50 varieties of trees.

Esperanto

According to some authorities Esperanto now ranks fifth among spoken languages in Europe.

Smaller Peach Stones

A variety of peach developed by an Illinois farmer has seeds no larger than those of plums.

Greatest Rubber Consumer

The United States consumes the greatest amount of rubber among the nations.

Edinburgh's Charter

Citizens of Edinburgh recently celebrated the 600th anniversary of the granting of the city charter by King Robert Bruce.

The Children's Corner

Lennie and the Log Cabin Spider

FOR half an hour Lennie had sat on the front porch diligently building a miniature log cabin. When it was all nicely finished he turned around to ask Uncle John to looked at his handiwork, but as he turned he accidentally struck the frail little structure with his foot and it tumbled down in a heap.

"Oh, dear" exclaimed Lennie impatiently. "That was a dandy log

"I Know of a Log Cabin Builder Whose Cabin Takes Much Longer to Build Than Yours Did," Said Uncle John.

cabin, and now it is all spoiled. And it took me such a long time to build it."

"I know of another little log cabin builder whose log cabin takes much longer to build than yours did," commented Uncle John. "And if her cabin happens to get destroyed she begins building it all over again without wasting a moment."

"What little log cabin builder?" questioned Lennie, scenting a story.

"Her name is Mrs. Log Cabin Spider," answered Uncle John. "And she builds one of the most interesting log cabins I know of." "

"How could a spider build a cabin?" demanded Lennie, forgetting his own spoiled handiwork in his interest. "And what out of and what for?"

"What a number of questions!" laughed Uncle John. "She builds the cabin for a home in which to raise her big family of little spiders. And the logs she builds it out of are merely tiny sticks.

"First of all, she digs a cellar for her home, much deeper in proportion than most cellars. This cellar is perhaps six inches deep, while the cabin she builds above it is not more than half that high. After she has finished excavating the cellar she begins to build her little cabin above it by arranging sticks just as you did for your cabin, except that she makes hers with five sides instead of four as ordinary cabins are made.

"When she gets the first stick properly in place she fastens it there securely with a webby substance she manufactures and uses in place of nails. Then she lays another stick in place. As soon as she has one layer of sticks arranged she covers them with a layer of soft moist earth which she carries up from her cellar. She evens the moist earth like plaster by pressing against it with her body and as soon as this is done she hangs the walls with silk of her own spinning. Then she arranges another layer of sticks which she treats in the same fashion.

"After she has built the walls as high as she wishes them to be, she sometimes covers the outside of them with moss. It makes as pretty a little log cabin as anyone could wish to see.

"Mrs. Log Cabin Spider is a very devoted mother, too. Before her eggs hatch she carries them about in a little pearl-like cocoon and watches carefully to see that they keep warm and dry. When the little spiders hatch out she takes the best possible care of them until they are old enough to look out for themselves.

"Then in time they, too, build clever little cabins just like the one they were raised in. And that's all I can tell you about Mrs. Log Cabin Spider and her family today. It's time for me to leave."

"Oh, thank you for telling me about them, Uncle John," said Lennie enthusiastically. "You've given me a fine idea for improving my cabin. If you hadn't told me about the cellar Mrs. Spider digs for her cabin I never should have thought of digging one for mine. Now I'm going to build it all over again in the sand pile so it can have a real cellar just like the Log Cabin spider's home."

Recipe Puzzle

By Using One-Fifth, One-Third, One-Quarter and One-Half of the Letters in the Words as Indicated, Spell the Name of a Pudding.

Answer to Addition Puzzle:

The line should be drawn between 5 and 6 on the right-hand side, and between 4 and 14 on the left.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, here we are at home again - The Boss's mother and dad came and got us yesterday —
My! How I did wiggle my tail and beg them to let us stay longer!
But shucks - after I had been home long enough to rub noses with Sponge and Buzzy —
And say "Hello" to Joan and a few of the neighbors —
I began to feel glad that I was home again!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Bird-Lover

Manchester, Eng.

PETER, aged three, accompanied by two adults, was taken to play in the park.

When they were ready to depart, it was noticed that both his chubby little hands were filled with small twigs and grass. He was asked to leave them there, and told that he could not take them home, but he would not be persuaded to part with his treasure. After many arguments, and a pleading "Let me show you, Muvver," his mother yielded, and he trotted along, perfectly happy and contented.

Out through the park they went and along the road a short distance, to where there was a pile of stones for road making. The child very carefully placed his load in a small pile on one of the rocks, saying as he did so, "See, Muvver, it's for the birds. I will leave them here, with a lot of love, and then when they want to build a nest, they will know where to come."

In Lighter Vein

Dublin Opinion

The Castaway: "Before I come on board I want it understood I get my share out of the advertising testimonials."

Luncheon Conversation

First Stenographer: "I don't like this pie crust."

Second Ditto: "No, it's as pale as the fourth carbon copy."

Squaring Things

Fare (to taxi driver searching for change): "I say, old thing, your clock's still recording."

Taxi Driver: "Yes, and by the time I find your change, you'll owe it to me."—*Humorist.*

Logical

When Marion's mother coaxed her to drink her milk, she objected strongly. Trying to persuade her, her mother said, "Why, Marion, your little cousin, Ruth, drinks her milk better than you do."

Very quickly Marion responded, "Give it to Ruth, then!"—*Christian Herald.*

Keeping Up the Reputation

Tourist: "Is there a drugstore in town?"

Native: "No, but stop in a while and I'll have my wife get ye up a snack."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Americanese

Vahs is Philadelphian.
Bostonians call it vaws.
But Gotham's haughty bon ton
Say vaze, and smile because
Out West—say, in Chicago,
That hustling, hurrying place,
The natives speak so oddly,
They actually say—vase.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Unusual Kind

Customer: "I want a really good car—one out of the ordinary."

Salesman: "What about one that is paid for in advance?"—*Passing Show.*

Brevities

Louisville Times: A straw hat isn't like an airplane. It will hop off in the strongest wind.

Omaha Evening World-Herald: Another thing the world needs is an alarm clock which will come right back and ring again after you shut it off in the morning.

Life: From the price you are expected to pay to check your hat in a restaurant, the least they could do while you are at dinner would be to dry-clean it.

Passing Show: A new portable bungalow is now on the market. A man's home will soon be his parcel.

Passing Show: "Yachting is on the increase," says a writer. But if all the owners of yachting caps at seaside resorts owned yachts, there would hardly be room for swimmers to thread their way across the Channel.

London Opinion: "Many servants like reading," says a mistress. It is a good plan to buy them papers with long serials in them, as they may thus be induced to stay.

Los Angeles Times: Mergers are becoming popular; and if you don't know what a merger is, you should observe a small boy with an ice-cream cone.

New York World: Things don't move so fast as we have been led to believe. We have yet to hear an aviator boast of how much the company allowed him on his old plane.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

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EDITORIALS

Parity of Purpose

THE principal difference between the status of Anglo-American relations immediately after the dismal and desultory naval conference of 1927 and today is that the statesmen and people of both countries have removed their blue glasses.

The "hard facts" in the Anglo-American naval equation, as the realists delight in calling them, have not changed one iota from what they were two years ago, or even from what they were a year ago, when the Anglo-French naval compromise was repudiated almost unanimously by English-speaking opinion. Yet, standing before the distinguished Assembly of the League of Nations this week, Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, was able to testify to the radical transformation of the whole naval outlook as between the United States and Great Britain.

What has caused this radical transformation? What has lifted the fog of suspicion which overhung the prospect of naval disarmament for many months following the abortive conference at Geneva? The objective factors of "absolute needs," of diverse naval stations, of far-flung commerce to be protected, of lines of communication to be preserved, have not been altered. But most certainly President Hoover and Premier MacDonald have altered the points of view of their governments toward the solution of these questions. Parity of ships has been important, it is true, but parity of purpose has been even more dominant in the negotiations which have been proceeding between Whitehall and the White House.

Difficult tasks remain before the United States and Great Britain can present an agreement, which, in Mr. MacDonald's words, will be a healing and helpful lead to the rest of the world. But without overconfidence and without overoptimism, the following pronouncement of the British Prime Minister, undoubtedly made with the knowledge of President Hoover, is of the utmost significance:

> Our conversations have not yet been ended, but the agreement has gone very far. . . . We are not out for small things; we are out for a document which will establish peace as well as agree to naval ratios.
>
> It will be a very great pleasure to you—to the League of Nations—to know that if I say it runs to twenty points, there are only about three of the twenty outstanding at the present moment.

The conversations which have been proceeding between the American President and the British Prime Minister are full of promise. They have been conversations dominated not by tons and guns, but by a willingness and a determination to achieve naval equality by negotiation, rather than by competitive construction. An American columnist has aptly remarked that the fundamentals of the Anglo-American negotiations have been faith, hope, and parity.

The nations have always been willing to undertake the risks of war. Is it not time, Mr. MacDonald asks, that we should undertake some of the risks of peace, for, in the Premier's phrase, "the risk of pioneering in peace is likely to get peace, and the risk of leading in military preparedness is absolutely certain to get war."

When Great Britain and the United States offer to the rest of the world their definite lead to all-around naval reduction, the rest of the world cannot spurn it.

Survival of the Littlest

OPERATORS of independent film theaters recently have been heartened by two important developments in their competitive struggle with the great cinema chains. The first of these events was the acceptance by the West Coast Theaters, Inc., of the United States Department of Justice's order to cease and desist from certain alleged monopolistic practices whereby this chain of 100 picture houses was preventing independent houses in California from getting films until they were so old the public had lost interest in them.

The second encouraging event was the arrangement reached by the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors and the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Distributing Corporation, a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, whereby the members of this association are to obtain films under a five-year franchise that is said to carry with it, automatically, "assured reasonable" prices for films and apparatus for projecting the pictures with sound, a franchise calculated to enable the independent theater operator to meet the competition offered by theater chains that are dominated by the older producing companies. This arrangement was reached through the efforts of Abram F. Myers, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, and now president and general counsel of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors.

Things would appear to be looking up for the small film theater operators who wish to maintain a real individuality in the conduct of their houses. The organized interests that produce and distribute films are well able to forcibly prevent unfair trade practices used in former years by irresponsible exhibitors. The above-board small operators, on the other hand, have long needed the effective and permanent national organization, that they apparently now have, to insure themselves from an exploitation that was often due not to the policies of the big film companies themselves, but to overzealous minor officials trying unfairly to make a "good showing."

Thus, the real conclusion of an old difficulty will be reached when all the film companies reach agreement with the organized independent exhibitors as to an equitable basis of doing business together.

Crime and the Police

PUBLICATION of the semiannual police report for New York City by Grover Whalen, the commissioner, recalls the comment made by Frank O. Lowden, chairman of a subcommittee of the National Crime Commission in 1928. "The most startling thing," Mr. Lowden said at that time, "is the small number of criminals caught by the police!" The same remark is true today. Mr. Whalen probably proves his point, that conditions have improved in New York since the 1928 figures were published, but the real issue is not that, but the seriousness of the situation today, even despite this improvement.

No one can seriously challenge the charge that most European cities show a lower crime rate than the big cities of the United States, even though exact comparisons are difficult to make. Of course, the fact is, as Mr. Whalen justly points out, that it is a great deal easier to keep the peace in a homogeneous metropolis like London than in composite New York. For one thing, it is very much easier to come by a lethal weapon in the latter city. The massing of great wealth in New York, the prohibition issue, the dense traffic and the motorcar that makes escape less difficult, are other factors which play their part in the situation. No doubt, then, that New York and Chicago police have a more difficult problem than have their fellow officers in, say, London or Berlin.

But this is no reason for permitting crime to flourish, and one way to stop it is to increase the number of the police. Mr. Whalen's report shows a total force of 17,763 on the pay roll June 30, 1929. With New York's 6,000,000 population, that makes about one policeman to every 333.5 citizens. In Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis, according to one authority, the ratio of police to population is considerably below this. In fact, this proportion in New York would be a very high average of police, as the figures go, for the country as a whole.

In European cities the available figures indicate that there are commonly more police per capita than in the United States. The ratio for London is about the same as New York's. But Paris is supposed to have one policeman to 276 people, Vienna just the same, Berlin one to 225, Brussels one to 205, and Rome one to 129. There may be some doubt over the accuracy of these ratios, as there seems to be over most of the reputed facts and figures devoted to crime. But it is probably fair to say that even if the ratio in New York and European capitals were just the same, the New York policeman would have a much harder task. Mr. Whalen himself points out the growing demands upon him to supply men for traffic duty. This is a vast task, which is much less burdensome in European cities.

Again, in New York; 35 per cent of the people are foreign born, while in London the percentage of those unable to speak the English language is as low as 4 per cent. Here, again, the facts given are not an exact basis of comparison, but the difference between polyglot Manhattan and homogeneous London is apparent to everyone. The conclusion is inevitable that the New York police problem is a tremendous one, and that plenty of police are needed. From a rough comparison of the number of police in European capitals, it would seem that New York needs more police, and Mr. Whalen, if he cares to, can make out a strong case for getting them.

Strengthening Pan-Americanism

THE purposes of the Pan-American Union are being promoted indirectly in many ways that its organizers had no reason to expect. The rapidly increasing means for daily contacts between the Americas lend hope to those who have fostered their better understanding. Extension of the United States Post Office Department's air mail service both in Central America and along the route of President Hoover's recent tour, plans for which have just been announced, discloses another way by which the union's aims will be served.

Improved shipping services and tourist accommodations, increased use of news, radio and motion pictures, together with interchanges of students between the several countries within the last few years, have helped tremendously to bring these continents closer together. Extension of telegraphic news agencies into South America by companies in the United States has done probably more than any other change to acquaint the two sections. The air mail, like the press, touches the daily activities of Latin-Americans. These new contacts utilize in a practical way the benefits of such conferences as the Pan-American gathering in Washington last December, when arbitration and conciliation treaties were drafted.

More Co-operative Orchestras

UNDAUNTED by the brief average span of life for orchestras in New York, another symphonic band announces its début. Apparently, the urge to supplement the work of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, and its visiting rivals from Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere, is not to be resisted.

The latest candidate for the favor of New York music lovers is a co-operative organization. In this fact may lie its significance. The Manhattan Symphony Orchestra in this respect is following the good example of various musical microcosms of democracy in Boston (the People's Symphony), Baltimore, Omaha, Seattle and indeed in New York itself—for is not the conductorless orchestra, otherwise known as the American Symphonic Ensemble, organized on a co-operative basis?

The prospectus of the Manhattan Symphony indicates a solid foundation. Backers have guaranteed in advance the running expenses of a series of thirty Sunday night concerts in Mecca Temple. But the players will give their time for rehearsals without pay, and will divide at the end of the season any profit that may accrue. Prices for tickets will run from 25 cents to $2. The membership of the orchestra will number 100. Announcement that Dr. Henry Hadley will be the conductor is sufficient guaranty of musical quality.

With this announcement comes that also of the inauguration of still another co-operative orchestra. This one is in Milwaukee, and its conductor is another American of wide experience, Frank Laird Waller. Mr. Waller has conducted Wagnerian music drama and symphony orchestras variously in Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and Rochester, N. Y.

Both these new orchestras have still to prove their artistic abilities and their popular appeal. Nevertheless, there may well be significance in the mere fact of their foundation. There seems to be a growing demand for more symphonic music than can be supplied by the endowed orchestras, and at less cost. Without forecasting an end to the endowed organizations, it is possible to expect success for the more democratic supplementary bands.

Five Minutes of Silence

SOME time ago a militant metropolitan newspaper made a gallant campaign against a notoriously corrupt political machine, urging the voters to send the "gang" into retirement and to usher into power the reform ticket pledged to economy and good government.

The paper may have been too eager to do a thorough job of house cleaning, so that the public refused to believe that conditions were actually as black as painted, for, when all the votes were counted, it was found that almost all of the former officials had been re-elected.

On the paper's editorial page the following morning appeared these words at the top of the column:

> THE ELECTION
> We are beyond words

Underneath were eight inches of glaring white space, affording five minutes of silence wherein both editor and reader might contemplate the result.

Newspapers adopting such a device as a general policy probably would find many of their problems of interpretation and comment marvelously simplified, but readers would doubtless say they were not getting full value for their money. They expect a reverberating editorial, and instead are told to produce their own lightning.

Five minutes of silence! Would that not be a happy solution to some present-day difficulties? Instead of the zealous spellbinder becoming violently agitated about the so-called invasion of personal liberty since the advent of prohibition, why not quiet the drum for a time, and encourage careful thinking without vocal expression? Instead of rushing into print with orotund arguments for bigger and deadlier warships, why not five minutes of serene reflection without recourse to paper and ink?

Possibly some of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor may feel inclined to suggest other practical employment for five minutes of silence, once it is decided that some use should be made of such a tranquil holiday.

The Diesel Locomotive Arrives

APPLICATION of oil-electric motive power to railway passenger trains opens a new era in the transportation industry, for in this self-contained unit is combined the economy in operation which the manager seeks, the cleanliness which the passenger desires and the electrification without the overhead wires or third rail which the residents along the line welcome.

Just how far-reaching the test recently made by the Canadian National Railways, with an oil-electric engine pulling a passenger train on fast schedule, may be cannot now be determined. The oil-electric engine in everyday passenger service cannot be evaluated properly until it has stood the test of constant operation under varying conditions of weather, weight and locale.

That operating and maintenance costs combined will be sufficiently below those of the steam locomotive to leave a margin for the carrying charges on the investment and still show a profit appears probable, for its fuel cost alone will be materially below that of the steam engine.

Then there are the "by-products," in which savings may be effected. Coal bins every 150 miles can be eliminated, and the cost of stopping and starting trains will be reduced. Likewise, division points can be much farther apart.

Already Diesel electric locomotives have proved their utility as switch engines, for the New York Central Railroad, after pioneering with them, has just ordered thirty-five more. Certainly this oil-electric development marks a milestone in railroading.

Editorial Notes

Fewer workers are employed on farms, yet crops yield more abundantly than ever before—so indicates a survey. Now, with airplanes sowing the seed and tractors harvesting the grain, farmers as well as city folk may soon be included in classes for instruction in the use of leisure.

The recurring cry that the youth of today is not so good as were the boys and girls of yesteryear recalls Punch's answer on a somewhat similar occasion. A reader had charged that Punch was "not nearly so good as it used to be." And Punch replied, "Well, it never was."

With two diplomatists leaving the American embassy in London, one to become a university professor and the other to assume a high position in business, it would appear that government service is an excellent preparation for big positions elsewhere.

Now that artificial diamonds have been produced by means of a combination of iron filings and sugar, the way may be opened for mergers between the steel mills and candy men. How would you like to find a diamond in your chocolate drop?

"Zepp on it!" The travel slogan of the not distant future.

Ambles Through Acadia

LONGFELLOW, as he visualized the little peninsula so precipitously swung from the eastern tip of Canada, which he made famous in "Evangeline," although he never saw the land which he so colorfully painted, wrote concerning it:

> This is the forest primeval
> The murmuring pines and the hemlock.

Actually, Longfellow is somewhat persona non grata in the land of Evangeline, in so far as the English descendants are concerned, for many of them are loath to admit that their forbears could have participated in the incident which the sage of Cambridge poetically described.

But, for all of that, one traverses this little Province in the thought that Evangeline and Gabriel must be lurking in one of the tiny Acadian settlements which dot the rugged shores of the Bay of Fundy—little hamlets which, in their immaculate white and green, present a setting so picturesque that the description is one for an artist or poet to handle, certainly not for a mere newspaper man.

To leave New York, with its stately towers piercing the sky, and in only twenty-four hours to be at the mouth of Yarmouth Harbor is like taking a journey from the land of the present to that of the past—albeit a decidedly pleasant past, to which the shriek of motor horns, the shrill of traffic policemen's whistles, the droning of airplanes overhead, and the roaring of subways below, simply do not belong.

* * *

Not that Nova Scotia does not possess automobiles, nor that airplanes do not occasionally visit it, but these matters seem merely incidental in the quiet, peaceful life of its quaint villages, its well-kept farms, and its gentle rolling lands, yielding to the bold promontories which stand sentinel at each of the little harbors which make in from the Bay of Fundy on the north shore, or the broad Atlantic on the south shore.

Nova Scotia is a far cry from the atolls of the South Seas, with their coconut palms which Marc T. Greene so vividly brings to Monitor readers; it is in a different world from Willis J. Abbot's carillon-serenaded Orlando; from Roland R. Harrison's man-made Miami; from Sisley Huddleston's exotic Spain or bustling Paris. It is more in keeping with Janet Mabie's old New England; a place where one feels immediately a sense of deep peace; of freedom from haste; where the tourist, rather than being the glorified and exploited center of attraction, is a welcome guest who, if he will leave his "city ways" behind him, will find in this happy and prosperous land a hospitable greeting and an engaging sense of fellowship.

The good ship Evangeline was poking her nose into the tortuous channel of Yarmouth in the bright light of a midsummer day. New York had been left behind the previous noon in an equally resplendent sun which shone upon the spires of the downtown district as the ship slipped down the North River, and rounded the Battery, the familiar buildings—the New York Telephone, the Woolworth, the Equitable, the Berenson, the American Telephone & Telegraph, the American Express, and some of their equally tall neighbors—standing, watching, as they have watched for years, the busy harbor and its shipping pass in review.

* * *

What a contrast! Green meadows came down to either side of the ship channel; cows grazed idly on the hills; the trim, little white lighthouses, typical of Canada, marked the way by day as well as by night; half speed for fifteen minutes and we were at the dock. At the next pier lay the companion ship to the Evangeline, which had arrived from Boston a few hours earlier. The usual parley with the customs men was obviated by reason of a previous examination aboard ship. Indeed, the American need have little hesitancy in interviewing the Canadian customs at any time, unless, perchance, he has an American-made typewriter with him, and then watch out.

A short walk about Yarmouth, rising on the hills from the harbor and stretching inland from its one main street, and we were on the train bound for Halifax. Quaint villages dot the route along the south shore. Views of the ocean at frequent points lend an enchanting touch to the miles of pine trees through which the railroad runs. Towns of importance are passed occasionally—Shelburne and Locksport, for instance. One realizes more thoroughly that he is in a land which made the fish famous as he peruses the dining car menu and finds salmon the featured dish.

Chester appears around a long swing of rock-bound coast—Mahone Bay, with its 365 islands, which apparently are arranged to agree conveniently with the calendar year, is reminiscent of the fringe of islands on the west coast of Canada. At Chester nearly 50 per cent of the population are Negroes. These speak with a soft southern accent, having been brought to this far shore from the States, during the American Revolution, by Tories who migrated there and founded a colony, bringing their slaves with them. The houses which they built have almost completely disappeared and the families also have vanished, but the descendants of the slaves still are flourishing.

* * *

Slightly off the main line lies Lunenburg, famed as a shipbuilding community, whose vessels have vied with those of the fishermen from Cape Ann in their Gloucester-built fishing smacks. Here was the home of the Bluenose, whose races with the Henry Ford of Gloucester were an intriguing sideshow to the thousands of men who spend the better part of their time off the Grand Banks, wooing the ubiquitous cod.

"Bluenose," incidentally, is the cognomen of Nova Scotia; one of the fastest trains is the Bluenose Limited, and the natives rejoice in the appellation of "Bluenoses." Bridgewater, Hubbards and other towns are passed along the south shore, and all of them attract their quota of summer visitors.

There are few ports which are not blessed with the ambition to be greater, and Halifax, possessed of one of the Atlantic's fine harbors, is no exception, as we discovered after inspecting this quaint old place. With its delightful public gardens, its old citadel recalling the long-drawn-out conflict between England and France for control of this land of plenty, Halifax enjoys the distinction of being a city without a modern building other than the two hotels which the Canadian railroads erect in important points along their lines.

* * *

But the land of Evangeline calls, and one boards the Bluenose for the picturesque ride through this historic region, with its gentle rolling hills, its intensively developed farms, its trim, white buildings and clusters of homes in little villages. The undulating country permits frequent glimpses of the shore.

From the majestic Bay of Fundy the long arms of the sea extend into the land. Famed for its tides of forty to sixty feet it is only here and in Norway that one may find such a tremendous rise and fall of the water. Harbors empty out, leaving the wharves and vessels stranded, the mud flats reaching out for miles. And then the tide returns, speedily filling in the little rivulets and making rivers of these, which, in turn, become mighty bays with a depth of perhaps fifty feet. The vessels are again in their rightful element, with deep green water beneath their hulls and a wide channel open to the outer bay.

On, southward, one travels through this quiet land to Wolfeville, whence one motors to Grand Pré, with its memorial church built after the style of the original Acadian church, its Evangeline statue, its peaceful meadows reaching out to the dikes which restrain the tempestuous waters of Fundy. Small wonder that the Acadians loved their country, or that Evangeline should have sought Gabriel for years that they might return together to the pastoral scenes of their youth.

* * *

Kentville, and a detour to Kingsport, whence bold Cape Blomidon is visible; Annapolis Royal, the oldest town in Canada, and Digby, with its delightful harbor, follow in order as one traverses the Annapolis Valley. From Digby one may motor out to the lighthouse overlooking the Bay of Fundy, situated on a rock-bound shore as rugged as that of Maine, moss-bound rocks shelving down precipitously to formidable Fundy's waves.

From Digby, one crosses this seething stretch of water to St. John on the trim, little steamer Empress, a crossing to which full justice could be done only by motion pictures, with the accent on the motion. Nova Scotia's shores recede in the distance; New Brunswick appears ahead; the mental picture of Evangeline, which all who traverse Acadia carry in their thought, passes as the breakwater at St. John appears ahead. After all, Nova Scotia is a land for those who seek peace and harmony; its chief press agent, Longfellow, blessed not only its natives, but its visitors when he indited his well-famed poem.

F. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A House by the Side of the Road"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This morning's mail brings to me, as it does to thousands of others throughout the world, the inspiration, light, and information found on every page and in every line of The Christian Science Monitor. I have just read the editorial, "A House by the Side of the Road," and it arouses the desire to express our pleasure at these little "Houses by the Side of the Road" on a recent motor tour. For a number of years past my husband and I have traveled much over the highways and byways of our own and other lands, as our work required our appearance in a different town each day, so we saw much of men's dwellings. But for the past two years our duties required our residence in the heart of the greatest of our American cities, and because of our apparent confinement, we seemed to enjoy a recent week's motor tour through New England more than any trip we have ever taken.

We contemplated as part of the tour a trip to the very tip of Cape Cod, Provincetown, and when speaking of the same to a group of friends, we were advised by one that we would find little of interest. Another said, however, that we would be sure to enjoy the quaint, pretty little houses by the side of the road, as well as the ocean glimpses along the way. Needless to say, we decided to include a trip to the extreme end of Cape Cod in our week's itinerary. And though we have traveled the fascinating village lanes of other countries, somehow we were never so pleased or so refreshed as by our tour out on Cape Cod.

True, the scene is peaceful and quiet and rural, but somehow from just such we derived the refreshing change we desired. And always I am sure there will linger as the greatest joy the pictures imprinted on our memory tablets of the charming, clean, exceedingly tidy, picturesque and restful "Little Houses by the Side of the Road." After being so long in a great city, it did seem so joyful to see people content to live in the great open, with the blue skies above and a hollyhock or rambling rose for color down below. And somehow as I write there seem to come to mind from many quarters of the globe other "little houses" we have seen in our work and travels, and these stand out far more invitingly than the much more renowned attractions of these lands.

On the wall in front of me as I write these lines is a little framed copy of "A House by the Side of the Road." But my eyes are not seeing just the inside of this little "studio apartment" in the very heart of the Times Square district of Greater New York. No, for as I write, I look out of the window and see the rear brick walls of other buildings and windows from which other city dwellers look to see the sunlight and the blue sky overhead, and perchance, I know, sometimes they see the green in our three windows.

As a child I lived on an Oregon farm, and always, until college days took me afar, lived in view of snow-capped mountains. Never can I remember a spring time that I did not till a little patch in the family garden, where I planted seeds that supplied the dining table with its first fresh green things of the early spring. When I found that instead of traveling around looking at other people's gardens I was to remain in one place for a time, I had hoped that such a place would be a little cottage, or patio, but instead it turned out to be what is termed in New York a studio apartment. Instead of many windows, this little "castle-high-in-the-sky" had three. But I knew that even here I could have a little garden. And in the hope that my experimenting might brighten another's room or apartment in a big city I write these suggestions.

At a big department store I purchased three metal window boxes, and spent more than I cared to that I might have conservatory flowers planted in them. But though these flowers brightened the windows, they grew only a foot or so high. I decided, therefore, to again become a gardener, if only in a window box. I then purchased several varieties of seeds and planted them in with the other flowers already blooming. Of the several seeds planted (because of the scarcity of sunlight) one only seemed to flourish, that of the morning-glory. I cannot tell of the pleasure and beauty resulting from those morning-glory vines. They grew and grew, covering the dusty shutters with their greenness; they climbed and climbed until they reached out to neighboring windows and shutters, and even without much direct sunlight they blossomed in all the delicate shades of this lovely flower.

When the chill of winter arrived, their summer greenness and shade and coolness were no longer needed; hence they closed their petals, and then we placed two foot-wide brackets inside the window sill and placed the flower box on these brackets. So often the flower box is regarded as just a summer-time garden, but we wondered why it could not be a thing of beauty throughout the year. For the winter time there were planted ivy plants and geraniums, which, being red when they blossomed, added to the holiday coloring and decorations and formed a beautiful background when the Christmas tree was placed in the corner between the open fireplace and one of the windows. This year we decided to plant only the morning-glory seeds, and all summer long the windows have been bordered with these beautiful green leaves, forming a refreshing green coolness during the warm, hot summer days when duty requires our remaining in town.

Not only have these green vines afforded freshness and coolness for the inmates of our apartment, but to others whom we do not know but who look out from their bare windows to an oasis in among these brownstone dwellings. When the Graf Zeppelin made her circuit flight over New York City before landing at Lakehurst, my husband and I climbed to the roof to see this great bird of travel. From a roof projection we could look down upon our own apartment windows, and were astonished at the beauty of the vines as viewed from without.

A lady who lives on the same level but in the dwelling next to our building was also on the roof. We had never met, as is generally true of city dwellers. But when she heard my husband and me refer to the garden boxes, she spoke to us and said, "I want to thank you for planting those flowers, for to me they have been a never-ending source of delight and pleasure as I view them from my windows." Her conversation disclosed that she had been meeting some difficult employment problems, and she said that many times those green, growing vines had been a refreshing inspiration to "carry on." So I have resolved that wherever I dwell, be it in city heights or village lanes, I'll try to keep a growing plant to carry its message of freshness and ever-reaching-up to those who dwell near or pass by "Our Little House."

New York, N. Y. MILDRED LEO CLEMENS.

The United States of Europe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of July 6 there was an editorial about a United States of Europe. In it the raising of continental customs barriers is spoken of as hostile. I would call it self-defense and not retaliation.

The perfect attitude of all concerned, which you intimate should precede or attend the formation of a United States of Europe, such as turning the other cheek also in the matter of tariffs, will be attained when the universal standpoint of perfection is reached where goal and starting point are identical, but the formation of a United States of Europe is not going to wait until then.

It will be a large step in the right direction, notwithstanding human frailties, and it is bound to prosper.

London, S. W., Eng. J. KLOOS.